

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARRINGTON



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1963

including the Report of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

ERIC H. MOORE

B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, SANKEY ST., WARRINGTON

(TEL. 33201)

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION :

COMMITTEES	5
STAFF	6
INTRODUCTORY LETTER	7

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES :

GENERAL INFORMATION	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
VITAL STATISTICS 1944 - 1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, 1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
INFANT DEATHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
INFANT MORTALITY	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES :							
NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING 1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
VENEREAL DISEASES	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
TUBERCULOSIS	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951 :							
EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
BLIND PERSONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
GENERAL MEDICAL SERVICES	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
NOTIFICATIONS OF BIRTH	...	...	...	...	...	...	26

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES :

MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE :

GENERAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL SERVICES	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
RELAXATION CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHILD WELFARE	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
DENTAL CARE	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
DAY NURSERIES	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
WELFARE FOODS AND VITAMINS	...	...	...	...	...	...	33

PUBLIC HEALTH, NURSING AND ALLIED SERVICES :

HEALTH VISITING	34
MIDWIFERY	37
HOME NURSING	39
DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE	42
CHIROPODY SERVICE	44
SICK ROOM EQUIPMENT	
AMBULANCE SERVICE	45
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE :	
GENERAL	48
SUBNORMALITY : JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE	48
SALISBURY STREET HOSTEL	49
ADULT TRAINING CENTRE	50
OTHER FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER	50
GUARDIANSHIP	51
HEALTH CENTRE... ..	

ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES :

I. GENERAL	52
II. FACTORIES	56
III. HOUSING	58
IV. RODENT CONTROL AND DISINFESTATION	63
V. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION	68
VI. SANITARY INSPECTION AND DETAIL OF IMPROVEMENT	83
VII. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD	87
VIII. INSPECTION OF MEAT	97
IX. DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, ETC.	102
X. SHOPS ACT ADMINISTRATION	103
XI. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS	104

COMMITTEES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1963

RELATED HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE

The Mayor, Councillor W. MULLEN

Councillor JAMES PHOENIX, J.P. (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. AMY HINDLE (Deputy Chairman)

Alderman HAROLD GRAY, J.P.

Alderman PERCY MARTIN, J.P.

Alderman JOHN MORRIS, J.P.
(deceased)

Alderman JOHN SMITH

Councillor H. G. BRANDWOOD
(deceased)

Councillor W. G. CALDWELL,
LL.B., J.P.

Councillor Miss C. CARROLL

Councillor R. G. CROCKER

Councillor Mrs. MARY HARDMAN

Councillor H. B. LAWLESS

Councillor W. L. ROBERTS

HEALTH COMMITTEE

All the members of the Related Health Services Committee plus the following co-opted members :—

Dr. A. R. BARBER, J.P.

Dr. W. E. BOWDEN

Mr. J. SELWYN JONES

Mrs. J. B. ROBERTSON, J.P.

Mrs. W. H. HEALEY

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

THE MAYOR

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor H. G. BRANDWOOD
(deceased)

Alderman GRAY

Alderman SMITH

Councillor Miss CARROLL

Councillor Mrs. HARDMAN

Dr. A. R. BARBER

Dr. W. E. BOWDEN

TOWN CLERK

J. P. ASPDEN, Esq., LL.B.

STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1963

WHOLE-TIME STAFF

Medical Officer of Health : ERIC H. MOORE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

ANGELA MANNING, M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

MARY GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

THOMAS F. LEONARD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

W. G. CHARLESWORTH, M.B., Ch.B.

Principal Dental Officer : A. P. FINLAY, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glasg.)

Dental Officers :

Mrs. P. LAWTON, L.D.S.

A. C. CRAWFORD, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.)

Mrs. F. N. WILLIAMS, L.D.S. (part time).

Mr. C. H. TAYLOR, B.D.S. (part time).

Chief Public Health Inspector : W. H. MOLYNEUX, Cert.S.I.B., Cert.R.S.I. (Meat and Foods)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector : J. F. PICKLES, Cert.S.I.B., Cert. R.S.I.(Meat and Foods), Cert.R.S.I.(Smoke)

Superintendent Nursing Officer : Miss A. N. AGAR, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

Superintendent of Home Nursing Service : Miss C. M. CLAYTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.D.N.S., H.V.Cert.

Lay Administrative Assistant : W. ATKINSON, D.P.A., Cert.S.I.B.

MENTAL WELFARE STAFF

Mental Welfare Officers : LEONARD WARE, R.M.P.A., PERCY HAZELDINE

Assistant Mental Welfare Officer : Mr. H. STANWAY

Trainee Mental Welfare Officer : RONALD CLUCAS

Domestic Help Organiser : Mrs. M. ADAMS

Ambulance Officer : W. H. BELL

Senior Chiropodist : Mrs. J. HULME, A.Ch.S.

PART-TIME STAFF

Consultant Obstetrician : Mr. G. W. H. MILLINGTON, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.

Visiting Medical Officer (Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic) : P. O'BRIEN, M.D

Chest Physician : JAMES BLACK, M.D., F.R.F.P.S., M.R.C.P.

Tuberculosis Officer : ROBERT M. WHITE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Analyst : J. D. SHERRATT, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Warrington.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the state of the health of the town for the year 1963.

A review of the vital statistics shows that the year has been less satisfactory than in 1962, but the changes are consistent with the normal fluctuations which occur and do not call for any special comment. 63·6 per cent of all deaths recorded were in the over 65 age group and the change in the comparability factor for deaths indicates that our overweighting of population in the 65-plus group is slowly reducing. The increased comparability factor for births indicates the effect of the rising birth rate over the last 10 years, which is increasing our proportion of children under 15. Throughout the last 10 years there has been a natural healthy increase of births over deaths. The average increase of births over deaths for the 7 years 1954 to 1960 was 4·41 per thousand, and the average increase for the 3 years 1961 to 1963 was 5·14. Had migration at a high level not taken place this natural increase of births over deaths would have resulted by the end of 1963 in a population of 83,500 whereas, it is estimated as 75,980. This is in line with the projected estimated population by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government of 85,000. The population has, however, fallen in the last 10 years by some 4,000, indicating that, over the last 10 years, there has been a migration of Warrington residents of the order of 7,000. Generally, it appears that this migration has been among the younger elements of the population, and the indications are that they are newly married people who have chosen to reside just outside the borough boundary. It will be observed that pneumonia now occupies fourth place in the list of the principal causes of death, being accounted for by the large numbers of deaths in the 65-plus age group. This was probably caused by the extremely severe winter.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.—In the early part of the year there was a considerable outbreak of measles, and this was followed by a virus infection of the respiratory system of young children, which resulted in an unusual number of infant deaths from broncho-pneumonia.

During the year, in co-operation with the Regional Hospital Board, a street by street Mass Radiography Survey was carried out, and the general response to it was most satisfactory.

IMMUNISATION.—Continued efforts were made to secure immunisation against diphtheria, smallpox, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and tetanus. As in previous years, the main response is among schoolchildren and, despite much publicity, the response to the appeals for immunisation amongst pre-schoolchildren has left much to be desired. The general public seem to be quite unaware of the importance of protecting as many members of the population as possible against these diseases in order to ensure that they do not appear in our community. No doubt, if a case of any of these diseases appears, there would be a huge public demand for protection but, in many cases, it is necessary to secure protection before the disease appears in order to allow sufficient time for immunity to develop.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.—These services have continued on the same lines as in previous years but, with the opening of the Orford Health Centre in April, the infant welfare services for that area were conducted in the new Health Centre.

Health visitors and midwives now conduct relaxation classes at the Garven Place Clinic with the assistance of a part-time physiotherapist.

The one Day Nursery continues to be fully occupied, and there appears to be a somewhat increased demand for places. The building is now showing signs of deterioration and, it has, therefore, been deemed desirable to bring forward its replacement to an earlier place in the 10 year Development Plan.

HEALTH VISITING.—The Health Visiting Service continued to operate on the same lines as previously. The nature of their duties continued unaltered and are detailed in the report. Three students were placed on the Manchester Course for training to secure an expansion of the service in accordance with the development plans.

MIDWIFERY.—Nine midwives are employed, giving an average case load of 68. In addition, pupil midwives are received for district training in co-operation with the Warrington General Hospital Part II Training School. A little extra strain has been thrown on the local authority services owing to staffing difficulties in the Maternity Department of the Warrington General Hospital, but they have been able to provide a good standard of care for all the patients.

HOME NURSING.—The Nurses' Home was closed in the early part of the year and the service became entirely non-resident, based upon the Garven Place Clinic. The new system operates very satisfactorily. The extension of car allowances has been of great help to the nurses in their work. Improvements in the staff position during the year, coupled with improved transport arrangements, have made for a more efficient service.

DOMESTIC HELP.—The demands for domestic help continue to increase each year, largely due to the great number of older people in the population. The service was increased by a further 10 helps, which allowed a little more time to be given to cases which were not receiving an adequate amount.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.—A further increase took place in the number of persons carried and in the mileage covered. There is an increasing demand for transport to Liverpool on account of the need for treatment at Specialist Clinics. Owing to the time taken in the transport of patients to these distant clinics, the demand on vehicles and staff has risen out of proportion to the number of patients carried.

HEALTH EDUCATION.—As in previous years, this has been based upon personal contact between various members of the Department and members of the public in their homes and in the clinics. Various members of the staff have given lectures and demonstrations to a wide variety of organisations.

MENTAL HEALTH.—With the development of the services at the Junior Training Centre the present accommodation is becoming even more unsatisfactory and, it is greatly regretted that, owing to architectural difficulties, it was not possible to proceed with the building of the new Training Centre.

The Adult Training Centre made good progress and is now firmly established with a good variety of occupations obtained from local industrial firms.

The Hostel for mentally subnormal patients functioned satisfactorily and, despite the fact that it was almost fully occupied for the whole year, continues to be a very expensive establishment. Even so, I consider that the residents are not receiving the high standard of care which is attained in the better hospitals for the severely subnormal, since our numbers are small and we cannot provide the variety of occupations which are available in the institutions. A review of the type of use to which we are putting this hostel is indicated, and it is intended to carry this out in the coming year and to submit a report upon it.

HEALTH CENTRE.—The Orford Health Centre was opened during the year. The services built up slowly and, by the end of the year, were functioning very satisfactorily. 22 Practitioners were holding branch surgeries in the premises, and the local authority child welfare and other services were functioning efficiently.

SLUM CLEARANCE.—During the year two slum clearance areas were represented and action by way of individually unfit houses proceeded to the limit of re-housing accommodation available. Consideration was also given to a scheme for redevelopment of sites to be cleared.

CLEAN AIR.—The report contains a detailed account of the steps taken under the Clean Air Act. Tables contained therein show that there has been a material reduction in the amount of deposits, taking a long-term view, and the amount of sulphur dioxide has also been somewhat reduced. Number 6 Smoke Control Area was successfully established, and Number 7 was represented to the Authority but stands deferred pending a clearer Ministry policy on the supplies of smokeless fuel. The Smoke Control programme has, therefore, been retarded but, in view of the improvements which the figures show, it is hoped that it may be possible to proceed with cleaning up the remainder of the town in the very near future.

The Council appealed against the establishment of a large coal fired Power Station at Fiddler's Ferry situated 3 miles from the centre of the town on the grounds that this must add, in however small degree, to the existing atmospheric pollution and, on health grounds, any such contamination, mainly in the form of sulphur dioxide, was highly undesirable. At the Public Inquiry the Corporation case was represented by the Deputy Town Clerk, the Medical Officer of Health and the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector. Unfortunately, the Ministry of Fuel and Power has decided that the Power Station will be built on the site. The Central Electricity Generating Board Officers gave evidence to the effect that there would be no detectable increase in atmospheric pollution owing to the height of the chimney, an argument which the Corporation Officers were unable to accept. It is to be hoped, for the health of the people of Warrington, that the Electricity Generating Board contentions are correct.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.—Efforts have been continued to carry out detailed inspection and supervision of food premises and, within the limit of staff available, the numbers of inspections have been increased. Much more time and effort is still needed before every shop in the town reaches a satisfactory standard since much food handling is unsatisfactory. Not only do the premises need to be brought up to a high standard of hygiene but, even more important, the staffs themselves need to be educated in the handling of food.

The personal health services tend to attract more publicity and more attention than do the environmental services but, in the long run, the services which pay the highest dividend are those which give good housing and good clean food to the population. If these two basic commodities are available, true prevention is practised, and many of the personal services are less needed.

The standard of co-operation received from all branches of the medical profession and other Departments of the Corporation has been of the highest, and I must acknowledge my gratitude to all those members of the medical profession who have helped to further the Public Health Services by their understanding and co-operation. The Chairman and members of the Committee have shown unfailing interest and given the officers all possible encouragement. Without this Committee support much that has been achieved would not have occurred.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

ERIC H. MOORE,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

General Information

Average height above sea-level : 50 feet.

Area of County Borough in acres	...	...	...	...	4,639
Number of private dwellings (1961)	...	...	...	...	24,425
Number of private households (1961)		...	...	...	24,007
Rateable value, at 1st April, 1962	...	...	...	...	£1,001,582
Rateable value, at 1st April, 1963	...	...	...	...	£3,068,782

Actual product of a penny rate :—

[illegible]

Population :—

Census figure, (1961)	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,533
						1963	1962
Registrar-General's Estimates of Popu- lation at June 30th	...	...	...			*75,980	*76,200

*These figures are " Home population figures " (i.e., they include members of the Armed Forces stationed in Warrington).

Summary of Vital Statistics

Live Births—						1963		1962			
Legitimate :		Males	720}	1345	730}	1366		
		Females	...	...	...	625}		636}
Illegitimate :		Males	48}	90	42}	89		
		Females	...	...	...	42}		47}
Totals						1435	1455
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population						...	18.89	19.09			
Corrected Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population						...	19.83	18.13			
Illegitimate live births—percentage of total live births						6.27	6.11
Still Births—											
Legitimate :		Males	11}	21	10}	25		
		Females	...	...	...	10}		15}
Illegitimate :		Males	1}	2	1}	1		
		Females	...	...	...	1}		—}
Totals						23	26
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 live and still-births .						...	15.77	17.55
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 population						...	0.30	0.34			
Total live and still-births						...	1458	1481			
Infant Mortality (Deaths of infants under one year of age)											
Legitimate :		Males	22}	39	21}	32		
		Females	...	...	...	17}		11}
Illegitimate :		Males	1}	2	—}	1		
		Females	...	...	...	1}		1}
Totals						41	33
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—total						...	28.57	22.68			
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births						...	29.00	23.43			
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births						...	22.22	11.23			
Neo-Natal Deaths (Deaths of infants in first 28 days of life)						...	31	22			
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate						...	21.60	15.12			
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths of infants in first week of life per 1,000 live births)						...	19.51	13.06			
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still-births plus deaths in first week of life per 1,000 live and still-births)						...	34.98	38.07			
Total loss of infant life (Still-births plus infant deaths) per 1,000 live and still-births						...	43.89	39.83			
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)						...	—	1			
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still-births						...	0.00	0.67			

	1963	1962
Deaths	1012	924
Death Rate per 1,000 home population ...	13.32	12.12
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population	15.72	14.90
Deaths from Bronchitis per 1,000 home population	0.97	0.81
Deaths from Pneumonia per 1,000 home population	1.12	0.67
Deaths from Cancer of lung and bronchus per 1,000 home population	0.58	0.54
Deaths from other forms of Cancer per 1,000 home population	1.71	1.55
Marriages	662	629
Marriage rate per 1,000 population	8.71	8.25

Vital Statistics

1944-1963

Year	Per 1,000 Population		Per 1,000 Live Births		Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	
	Death Rate	Live Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Neo-Natal Death Rate	Still Birth Rate	Still Births and Infant Deaths
1944	12.3	21.5	62.4	28.3	32.9	92.2
1945	12.0	19.4	73.1	32.6	30.9	101.7
1946	11.7	21.7	57.9	31.4	38.9	93.8
1947	11.8	22.7	85.8	29.5	37.1	119.2
1948	11.2	19.5	46.5	21.0	29.2	73.9
1949	13.4	19.0	80.7	32.0	34.8	113.0
1950	11.9	18.4	38.9	18.4	23.3	61.3
1951	12.07	17.3	38.10	25.9	32.6	69.5
1952	10.59	16.63	35.26	20.26	23.44	57.88
1953	10.38	17.31	24.47	15.83	27.31	49.72
1954	11.62	16.63	36.06	27.79	24.19	61.72
1955	11.74	16.59	28.70	16.61	26.47	54.41
1956	11.23	16.49	37.31	25.89	17.95	54.75
1957	11.53	17.70	30.58	16.35	23.61	53.62
1958	11.17	16.51	24.39	16.01	31.02	54.65
1959	11.23	16.18	31.98	22.62	22.12	53.39
1960	11.90	16.29	23.84	16.92	24.75	48.01
1961	13.62	17.08	38.61	27.03	23.34	61.09
1962	12.12	19.09	22.68	15.12	17.55	39.83
1963	13.32	18.89	28.57	21.60	15.77	43.89

Comparative Statistics, 1963

	Warrington	England and Wales
<i>Rates per 1,000 Home Population :</i>		
Live births	18·89	18·2
Deaths (all causes)	13·32	12·2
Respiratory tuberculosis	0·14	0·06
Cancer of lung and bronchus	0·58	0·52
<i>Rates per 1,000 live and still births :</i>		
Still births	15·77	17·3
Maternal mortality	0·00	0·28
<i>Rates per 1,000 live births :</i>		
Infant mortality—deaths of infants under 1 year	28·57	20·9
Neo-natal mortality—deaths of infants in first 28 days of life	21·60	14·2

Causes of Death at different Periods of Life in the County Borough of Warrington

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE GROUP AND SEX																TOTALS							
	Under 4 weeks		4 Wks. & under 1 year		1 to 5 years		5 to 15 years		15 to 25 years		25 to 35 years		35 to 45 years		45 to 55 years				55 to 65 years		65 to 75 years		75 years and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis : Respiratory ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	6
Tuberculosis : Other forms ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Syphilitic Disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria : Meningococcal ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other infections and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm : Stomach ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	2	-	1	7	19	
Malignant neoplasm : Lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	20	3	14	3	1	40	16	
Malignant neoplasm : Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Malignant neoplasm : Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	6	
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasm ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Leukæmia : Aleukæmia ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	15	7	2	7	12	10	7	41	31	
Diabetes ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	2	1	1	6	4	6	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	18	21	50	1	69	
Coronary Disease : Angina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	17	42	27	112	8	96	
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	3	1	44	20	6	
Other Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	4	-	4	3	11	21	33	44	53	
Other Circulatory Disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	12	3	20	31	
Influenza ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	13	24	1	46	1	
Pneumonia ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	18	1	25	2	21	7	62	39		
Bronchitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	13	1	3	20	31	
Other Respiratory Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	24	24	46	39		
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	7	62	12		
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	3	
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pregnancy : Childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Congenital Malformations	5	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	14	11	15	37	6	5	
Motor Vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	2	1	4	1	-	37	47	4	
All other accidents	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	11	
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	5	
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
ALL CAUSES ...	19	12	4	6	3	-	7	1	10	7	15	14	41	32	120	71	160	118	151	215	534	478		

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY

Out of 1012 deaths occurring during the year 906 were attributable to the undermentioned principal causes :—

	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths from all causes
1. Heart Diseases	319	30·5
2. Cancer	174	17·2
3. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	119	11·8
4. Pneumonia	85	8·4
5. Other defined and ill-defined causes	84	8·3
6. Bronchitis	74	7·3
7. Other Circulatory Diseases ...	51	5·0

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)

Principal certified Causes of Death	Age at Death									Total
	Under 24 hours	Days				Months				
		1- 7	8- 14	15- 21	22- 28	1- 3	3- 6	6- 9	9- 12	
Prematurity	5	5 ³ / ₄	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Congenital Malformations ...	4	5	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	12
Bronchopneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	9
Birth injuries ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other causes	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
TOTALS	14	16	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	41

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate of 28·57 and the neonatal rate of 21·6 showed an increase on that of the previous year. It will be seen from the table that the principal causes of infant deaths continue to be congenital malformations and prematurity. In the early part of the year there was a considerable amount of chest infection among young children, which accounted for the sudden appearance of broncho-pneumonia as a cause of death, particularly in those under one month of age. Though no organism was isolated it appeared that, in the Spring, there was a respiratory infection of virus origin amongst these children. The infection was not susceptible to treatment with anti-biotics, with the result that 9 deaths from broncho-pneumonia occurred. This respiratory infection immediately followed the measles epidemic.

Of the 41 infant deaths, 30 occurred in the first 7 days of life, of which 9 were delivered at home. 4 out of these 9 died in hospital. The causes of death of those babies delivered at home were :—

Pneumonia	5
Congenital Malformations ...	2
Birth injuries	2
Asphyxia	1

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Notifications received during 1963

(Corrected Notifications)

Disease	Age Groups of Cases Notified									Total
	Under 1	1- 2	3- 4	5- 9	10- 14	15- 24	25- 44	45- 64	65 & over	
Measles	67	303	341	390	13	—	1	—	—	1115
Scarlet Fever	2	2	4	21	3	2	1	1	—	36
Pneumonia	6	4	8	3	—	—	3	—	2	26
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	—	—	20
Whooping Cough.....	8	21	21	30	6	—	—	—	—	86
Dysentery.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis (Resp.) :										
Males	—	2	—	—	—	1	4	2	2	11
Females	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	2	11
Tuberculosis (Non-Resp.) :										
Males	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	85	332	375	444	22	17	24	7	8	1314

Venereal Diseases

The following figures are compiled from information received from a number of clinics, including those held in Warrington.

Number of patients resident in Warrington and treated for the first time during the year :—

	1963	1962	1961
Gonorrhœa	32	21	14
Syphilis	9	3	2
Other Conditions ...	131	98	116

Tuberculosis

The weekly session held at the Patten Hall on Tuesday afternoons continues to be appreciated by the medical profession and the public.

The general arrangements for the prevention of tuberculosis and its after-care have followed the same lines as previously.

During the year the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board organised a street by street Mass X-ray Campaign, in co-operation with the local authority. An attempt was made to X-ray those members of the public who normally escape the Mass Radiography Service. The district health visitors accompanied the Mass Radiography Unit, and the campaign was successful in securing the examination of a large number of people who normally stay at home and who work in shops and offices. The public response was good, and the results are awaited with interest.

DOMICILIARY VISITING

Regular visiting of all households from which notifications have been received is accompanied by intensive efforts to trace all contacts with a known case of respiratory tuberculosis.

Details of domiciliary visiting by Health Visitors are given below :—

(a)	In connection with newly-notified cases :					
(1)	To patients notified for first time	...	...	...	...	26
(2)	To contacts with new cases	...	...	...	...	46
(b)	In connection with cases previously notified :					
(1)	To patients	...	...	...	...	187
(2)	To contacts with old cases	...	...	...	...	185
TOTAL VISITS						444

B.C.G. VACCINATION

During the year B.C.G. inoculation of school children in the thirteen-year-old age group was carried out.

Number of children mantoux-tested	...	...	851
Number found negative	...	...	771
Number vaccinated with B.C.G.	...	...	771

No children with positive skin tests were known to be contacts with notified cases of tuberculosis.

37 of the children with positive skin tests were X-rayed. No case of active disease was found.

INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

Year	Notifications		Death Rate		
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	All Forms
1944	1.16	0.25	0.60	0.11	0.71
1945	1.05	0.25	0.64	0.08	0.72
1946	0.76	0.17	0.63	0.09	0.72
1947	0.69	0.10	0.44	0.09	0.53
1948	1.17	0.12	0.58	0.06	0.64
1949	0.75	0.09	0.43	0.04	0.47
1950	0.67	0.09	0.28	0.05	0.33
1951	0.84	0.19	0.27	0.12	0.40
1952	0.93	0.02	0.17	0.05	0.22
1953	1.05	0.07	0.14	0.01	0.15
1954	0.89	0.07	0.15	0.01	0.17
1955	0.78	0.09	0.11	0.01	0.11
1956	1.09	0.12	0.10	0.01	0.11
1957	0.62	0.10	0.035	0.012	0.05
1958	0.88	0.06	0.075	0.013	0.09
1959	0.52	0.013	0.08	0.00	0.08
1960	0.28	0.00	0.075	0.00	0.075
1961	0.45	0.02	0.13	0.00	0.13
1962	0.28	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.17
1963	0.29	0.02	0.14	0.013	0.16

DEATHS

There were 11 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis during the year, and 1 death attributable to non-respiratory tuberculosis.

The table of causes of death on page 15 gives the analysis by age and sex of those dying of respiratory and all other forms of tuberculosis.

It will be seen that the deaths from respiratory tuberculosis were above average for the country as a whole. Reference to the table of deaths shows these occurred in the older age groups of the population.

AFTER-CARE OF THE TUBERCULOUS

The Authority makes an annual grant of £100 to the Daresbury and Warrington Division of the British Red Cross Society to aid them in the splendid work they carry out in the field of after-care of the tuberculous.

Prophylactic Measures

Immunisation is carried out at the Infant Welfare Centres, and at schools, and also by general practitioners by arrangement with the Authority.

The table below gives details of initial protection given by the injection of prophylactics against diphtheria, smallpox, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and tetanus.

Disease against which protection given	No. of primary courses performed						Performed by Local Health Authority	Performed by General Practitioner	Performed by Industrial Medical Officer
	Under 1 year	1 year	2 to 4 years	5 to 14 years	15 years or over	Total			
Diphtheria ...	521	187	31	235	—	974	744	230	—
Smallpox ...	78	73	13	9	56	229	123	106	—
Whooping Cough	520	186	29	1	—	736	506	230	—
Poliomyelitis (Injection) ...	1	34	8	—	—	43	—	43	—
Poliomyelitis (Oral) ...	93	589	112	85	121	1000	903	97	—
Tetanus ...	521	187	31	235	—	974	744	230	—

It is regrettable that as on so many previous occasions immunisation was only sought by the public when a case of the disease had already occurred. The public response to all forms of immunisation measures could be much better. Too often they fail to realise that these diseases are kept away from the community only by a very large precentage being protected by immunisation and that, when the disease has already occurred, it is too late to seek protection by immunisation.

RE-INFORCEMENT MEASURES

In addition to the above measures of primary protection the following numbers were given re-inforcement doses :

				By Local Health Authority		By General Practitioners		By Industrial Medical Officers		Total
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	1198	...	31	...	—	...	1229
Re-vaccination (Smallpox)	...	...	...	116	...	70	...	—	...	186
Poliomyelitis (3rd dose)	...	...	...	23	...	50	...	—	...	73
„ (4th „ )	...	...	...	605	...	3	...	—	...	608
Tetanus...	...	...	...	1179	...	31	...	—	...	1210

POLIOMYELITIS

At the end of the year 25,687 persons had completed a full course of three doses since the commencement of the scheme, and the age distribution of these completed cases is as follows :

Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	3007
5 to 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	9090
16 to 26 years	...	...	...	...	...	8649
Over 26 years	...	...	...	...	...	4101
Expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	...	840
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	<u>25,687</u>

As these figures show by far the best response to propaganda for poliomyelitis inoculation has been from schoolchildren, although the response from the 16-26 age group has also been most encouraging.

FOURTH INJECTION

At the end of the year 4,160 children, aged not less than 5 years, and not more than 12 years of age, had received a fourth dose either by injection or by the new oral method.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION. Table Showing Numbers of Children Immunised in Age Groups

Year of Birth	Year of Primary Immunisation											Number of children in each age group immunised at any time up to 31st December, 1963		Number of children given reinforcing injection in 1963		
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963		Totals in Age Groups	Age at 31st December 1963
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	112	Under 1 yr.	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	537	689	1-2 yrs.	4
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	480	73	672	2-3 yrs.	7
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	546	62	9	781	3-4 yrs.	2
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	520	87	11	5	774	4-5 yrs.	4
														3028	Total und. 5 yrs.	17
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	464	88	62	10	50	808	5- 6 yrs.	211
1957	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	429	61	51	51	80	115	913	6- 7 yrs.	396
1956	-	-	-	-	-	163	419	36	20	29	109	105	8	889	7- 8 yrs.	22
1955	-	-	-	-	72	462	59	19	12	137	140	11	2	914	8- 9 yrs.	4
1954	-	-	-	107	510	62	15	14	90	61	14	3	-	876	9-10 yrs.	-
1953	-	-	81	483	80	28	25	89	104	13	6	1	60	970	10-11 yrs.	577
1952	-	93	439	95	34	13	74	96	24	6	10	73	2	959	11-12 yrs.	2
1951	44	513	68	52	23	110	98	14	3	5	59	2	-	991	12-13 yrs.	-
1950	534	98	34	29	93	134	19	6	2	52	5	-	-	1006	13-14 yrs.	-
1949	163	45	14	102	180	19	4	1	-	2	5	1	1	537	14-15 yrs.	-
Born before 1949	281	304	330	284	126	15	50	17	1	5	8	-	-	8863	Total 5 to 15 yrs	1212
														1421	15 yrs. or over	-
Annual Total	1022	1053	966	1152	1118	1006	889	855	932	1133	1221	991	974	13185	TOTAL ...	1229
															Total No. of Children who completed a full Course of immunisation since 1951.	

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

The Authority decided, with effect from August 1st, to merge the Welfare Services Department with the Health Department and the Medical Officer of Health assumed, from that date, the responsibilities of Chief Officer of Welfare Services.

Epileptics and Spastics

Recreational handicraft facilities for handicapped persons, including spastics and epileptics, are provided and a Welfare Assistant, who is an experienced Crafts Instructress, gives instruction in classes conducted at the Crafts and Social Centre, 4, Museum Street, Warrington.

The average number of persons attending the Handicraft Class, which meets twice weekly, is 15 each session. In addition the Welfare Assistant attends at the homes of some handicapped persons who are unable to attend the classes.

17 Spastics (6 men and 11 women) are crippled to such a degree as to merit registration under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, one of whom is employed in the Workshops for Blind and Disabled Persons, and seven attend the pastime handicraft class. One of those registered is in welfare accommodation provided by the Authority, and one in Daresbury Hall Residential Home.

Home visiting is done in special cases.

The table below gives details regarding epileptics as at 31st December, 1963 :

EPILEPTICS

	Total number known to Authority	Registered as handicapped persons under Section 29 of National Assistance Act 1948	In Epileptic Colonies	In residential accommodation provided under Part III of National Assistance Act 1948
Males ...	13	10	—	1
Females	19	6	2	3
TOTALS .	32	16	2	4

Of these 16 epileptics, 1 man is employed in the Workshops for Blind and Disabled Persons. 1 man and 1 woman attend the pastime handicrafts class.

Blind Persons

The tables below indicate the new registrations of partially sighted and blind persons and the incidence during the year of this disability due to cataract and glaucoma :

BLIND AND PARTIALLY-SIGHTED PERSONS

1. NUMBERS ON THE REGISTER

	BLIND			PARTIALLY SIGHTED		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Numbers on register at 1.1.63	80	69	149	30	28	58
Numbers added to register during year	3	2	5	5	3	8
Numbers on register at 31.12.63	77	66	143	28	28	56

2. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY-SIGHTED PERSONS

	Cause of disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
No. of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Form B.D. 8 recommended :				
(a) No treatment :				
Blind Persons ...	—	—	—	2
Partially-sighted persons	1	—	—	—
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical):				
Blind persons ...	1	1	—	1
Partially-sighted persons	3	1	—	3
Number of cases at (b) above, which on follow-up action, had received treatment : Blind Persons	1	1	—	1

During the year no case of retrolental fibroplasia among premature infants was notified.

GENERAL MEDICAL SERVICES

During the year the medical staff of the Department carried out medical examinations on entrants to the Council's Service and on staff absent owing to illness to advise on their fitness to return to duty. Details are given below of the numbers of these medical examinations.

	Males	Females	Total
Examinations to determine fitness for entry to the Authority's Service or Superannuation Scheme	254	243	497
Examinations to determine fitness to return to duty after absence owing to illness	137	62	199
TOTALS	391	305	696

Notifications of Birth

The table below gives details of all births notified during the year occurring in the home, or in Institutions, and gives the total number of births finally attributable to Warrington after outward transfer of births attributable to other Authorities. This figure of attributable notified births does not necessarily coincide with the number of attributable registered births supplied by the Registrar-General.

	Domiciliary										Institutional										Totals								
	Live Births					Still Births		Total Births		Live Births					Still Births		Total Births		Live Births			Still Births		Total Births					
	Pre-mature		Mature		Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
	M	F	M	F	M																			F	M	F	M	F	M
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Births notified as occurring in Warrington	15	13	307	269	322	282	3	2	325	284	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	95	100	1151	964	1246	1064	25	24	1271	1088
Births occurring outside Warrington attributable to Warrington (Inward transfers)	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	2	-	4	3	6	3	-	-	6	3
Total of all births notified ...	15	13	308	269	323	282	3	2	326	284	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	97	100	1155	967	1252	1067	25	24	1277	1091
Births occurring in Warrington attributable to other Authorities (Outward Transfers)	-	-	1	3	1	3	-	-	1	3	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	43	48	452	372	495	420	13	13	508	433
Total births attributable to Warrington	15	13	307	266	322	279	3	2	325	281	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	54	52	703	595	757	647	12	11	769	658

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

MATERNAL AND CHILD-CARE

GENERAL

Maternal and Child Care Services are based on the Health and Education Clinic at the rear of the Health Department and at the Health Centre, Orford, and these services are supported by two clinics held in hired premises.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL SERVICES

By arrangement with the Warrington and District Hospital Management Committee, maternity beds at the General Hospital and Victoria Park Maternity Home are booked at a special ante-natal session in the clinic. This session alone is staffed by a Local Authority Medical Officer. All other ante-natal clinics (3 sessions per week) are staffed by midwives and a health visitor without the presence of a medical officer, except on two or three occasions per month when a consultant obstetrician is in attendance at a special session to see special cases and conduct any post-natal examinations. There was only 1 post-natal examination last year at the clinic, since almost all patients who are confined at home have booked a general practitioner who is under contract to carry out post-natal examinations.

Ante-natal classes were held and health education was continued on a personal basis by the health visitor and midwives.

Attendances at midwives' sessions	2448
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Attendances to book for hospital confinement	...	602
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The midwives' clinic attendances decreased by 322 as compared with 1962, and the hospital bed booking clinic attendances decreased by 33.

Attendances at the Local Health Authority's ante-natal clinic during the year were as follows :—

Number of expectant mothers attending...	1251
--	------

Number who had not previously attended any clinic during current pregnancy...	1021
--	------

Total number of attendances made	...	3224
----------------------------------	-----	------

RELAXATION CLASSES

Relaxation classes are held weekly at Garven Place Clinic conducted by health visitors and midwives with the assistance of a part-time physiotherapist. The attendances were :

Number of expectant and nursing mothers attending	118
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Total number of attendances made	618
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Number of classes held	43
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

The total number of premature infants born in the area during 1963 was 106. The figure for 1962 was 117.

PREMATURE INFANTS BORN AT HOME TO WARRINGTON MOTHERS

Weight at Birth	Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Grand Total
	Total	Died within 24 hrs of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs of birth	Survived 28 days	
3-lb. 4-oz. or less ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3-lb. 4-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 6-oz.	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Over 4-lb. 6-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 15-oz. .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Over 4-lb. 15-oz. up to and including 5-lb. 8-oz.	26	2	23	—	—	—	26
TOTALS	29	2	26	—	—	—	29

18 premature infants died during 1963. This means that 17·0 per cent of the 106 premature infants born during the year died within a year. Only 1·6 per cent of full-term babies died before reaching the age of one year.

CHILD WELFARE

GENERAL

The four Infant Welfare Centres continued to operate as in previous years, but with the opening of the Orford Health Centre in April, the infant welfare clinics for that area were conducted in that Centre, staffed by Local Authority Medical Officers.

The Toddlers' Clinics provide a service very similar to the School Health Service. The child receives a detailed medical examination and a full range of specialist services are available, including the special clinics provided by the Education Service. Children can be referred to the Child Guidance Clinic, and the visiting Consultant is available to discuss individual problems with medical and nursing staff. These Toddlers' Clinics are an important factor in establishing the means whereby the developmental progress of children may be carefully observed both prior to entry to school and later in their progress through school life. The attendance at these clinics is often disappointing.

The Centres being operated at the end of the year were as follows :

Elim Church, Folly Lane, Bewsey.

Toddlers' Clinic. Tuesday 10 a.m. to 12 noon. (By appointment).

Welfare Centre : Tuesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Central Clinic, Garven Place.

Toddlers' Clinic. Tuesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (By appointment).

Welfare Centre. Wednesday 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Orford Health Centre.

Toddlers' Clinic. Thursday 10 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. (by appointment).

Welfare Centre. Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Thursday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Methodist Schoolroom, Latchford.

Welfare Centre. Friday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Details of the attendances at these Infant Welfare Centres, and at the three Toddlers' Clinics are given below :

1. INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Name of Centre	No. of Child Welfare Sessions per month	No. of children who first attended and who at first attendance were under 1 year	Number of children who attended during year and who were born in :			Total number of children who attended during year	Number of attendances during the year who at the date of attendance were			Total attendances during the year
			1963	1962	1961-58		under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	
*Central Clinic, Garven Place .	12	467	373	420	300	1093	4520	744	236	5500
*Bewsey ...	8	148	114	171	154	439	1591	293	160	2044
*Orford ...	12	319	266	294	348	908	3106	674	301	4081
Latchford... ..	4	139	118	105	57	280	1623	270	54	1947
TOTALS ...	36	1073	871	990	859	2720	10840	1981	751	13572

* Includes figures for Toddlers' Clinic, details of which are given separately.

2. TODDLERS' CLINICS

No. of Sessions held	No. of appointments made	No. of toddlers who attended	No. of revisits by toddlers	Total No. of attendances made	No. referred for treatment
144	1307	653	146	799	48

3. CONSULTATIONS WITH MEDICAL OFFICER

Name of Centre					Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	Totals
Central Clinic, Garven Place ...					758	57	815
Bewsey					286	31	317
Orford					543	58	601
Latchford					258	33	291
TOTALS					1845	179	2024

DENTAL CARE

The number of expectant and nursing mothers attending for inspection and treatment during the year was rather less than the previous year.

During the year, 254 children of pre-school age were dentally inspected, and 210 commenced treatment. The total attendances in the same period were 280.

The number of expectant and nursing mothers dentally inspected totalled 178, and the number of attendances made for treatment was 658.

General anaesthetics administered totalled 229.

The tables below give details of the work carried out during the year

					Examined	Commenced Treatment	Made Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers					178	185	167
Children under 5					254	210	174

	Scaling and gum treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate treatment	Cr'ns and Inlays	Ex-trac-tions	Gen-eral Anæ-s-thet-ics	Dentures		X-Rays
							Full	Part	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	257	161	2	—	630	70	56	22	8
Children under 5 ...	10	39	2	—	257	159	—	—	—

DAY NURSERIES

The Authority at the end of the year had one Day Nursery in operation providing accommodation for 50 children under the age of five years.

ADMISSIONS

Number of new applications for admission			Number of children admitted		
Short term Cases	Social Cases	Other Cases	Short term Cases	Social Cases	Other Cases
9	29	70	8	19	29

ATTENDANCES MADE AT THE DAY NURSERY
(MONDAY TO FRIDAY)

No. of attendances			No. of days open
0—2 years	2—5 years	0—5 years	
3849	6026	9875	253

The table below gives the number of places in the two age groups at the Day Nursery, and the average daily attendances during the year.

0 to 2 years		2 to 5 years		0 to 5 years	
No. of places	Average daily attendance	No. of places	Average daily attendance	No. of places	Average daily attendance
14	15·15	36	23·72	50	39·03

There is one private nursery and one daily minder in the town registered under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

16 such cases were admitted to various homes during 1963, as compared with 13 in 1962. Close co-operation is maintained between the various homes to which the mothers are admitted and the Authority, in order to secure follow-up of the infants.

Included in the figure of visits paid by the Health Visitors during 1963 are 142 visits to illegitimate children under one year, and 113 to those over one year old.

Priority in the allocation of nursery accommodation is given to the children of unmarried mothers who go out to work.

WELFARE FOODS AND VITAMINS

National Dried Milk and vitamins were available at the Welfare Foods Shop each day, Monday to Saturday, at Infant Welfare Centres during session, and at sessions of the Hospital Ante-natal Clinics. Figures are given below of the sales for 1962 and 1963 for comparison :

	1963	1962
National Dried Milk	35,825 tins	34,722 tins
Cod Liver Oil	1,437 bottles	1,409 bottles
Vitamins " A " and " D "	2,038 packets	2,822 packets
Orange Juice	15,274 bottles	13,863 bottles

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING AND ALLIED SERVICES

HEALTH VISITING

STAFF

At the 1st January, 1963, the staff consisted of :—

- 1 Superintendent Nursing Officer
- 1 Senior Health Visitor
- 1 Whole-time Health Visitor
- 8 Health Visitors/School Nurses
- 1 Student Health Visitor
- 2 Clinic Nurses

During the year the Authority was successful in recruiting three Student Health Visitors who later in the year proceeded to Manchester for training. One qualified Health Visitor/School Nurse was appointed and one Student Health Visitor qualified during the year.

At the end of the year the staff position was :

- 1 Superintendent Nursing Officer
- 1 Senior Health Visitor
- 1 Whole-time Health Visitor
- 9 Health Visitors/School Nurses
- 3 Student Health Visitors
- 2 Clinic Nurses

HEALTH VISITORS' DUTIES

The Health Visitor has, as in previous years, continued in the role of health teacher and family adviser.

During the year the Health Visitors have taken over from the Midwives all home investigations regarding social needs for admission to hospital for confinement ; they also attend the ante-natal clinic and advise on health education to expectant and nursing mothers ; attendance at Infant Welfare Centres continues as before. At the beginning of the year classes for Ante-natal and Relaxation Exercises were commenced weekly, the classes running for a 9 weeks' course, at which the Health Visitor, combined with the Midwife, plays her role. At these classes a Physiotherapist attends fortnightly and films on Health Education and preparation for childbirth are shown.

During the year Health Visitors have given talks to youth organisations and young wives' clubs, which have been very much appreciated.

In the early part of the year Health Visitors took part in a 3 month street-by-street campaign for Mass Radiography and accompanied the mobile unit to their respective districts.

Routine tests for phenylketonuria are now being carried out on all babies at 10-14 days and again at 4-6 weeks.

Sessions are devoted to sweep tests of hearing of children under 5 years and where necessary cases are referred through the Assistant Medical Officers of Health to the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, who attends the Central Clinic on a sessional basis.

Close links are maintained with the Maternity sections of hospitals for environmental reports and the after-care of premature babies.

One Health Visitor attends fortnightly at a Special Clinic for follow-up visits and reports at the request of the Venereologist.

Routine visiting of children under 5 years and to notified cases of infectious disease continued as in previous years. The Health Visitors attend in rotation at the Chest Clinic, thereby maintaining a close liaison with the Chest Physician in the prevention and after-care of the tuberculosis patient.

Visits are carried out, as before, to the mentally handicapped.

Much time is spent by the Health Visitor in dealing with problem families and in this connection close contact is maintained with the Children's Department, Housing Department, Probation Officers, N.S.P.C.C., National Assistance Board, the Welfare Services Section of the Department and Voluntary Organisations, in efforts to promote unity within these families.

Throughout the year Student Nurses from the local hospital accompanied the Health Visitors on their visits and a brief resume of Local Authority Services was given, also Health Visitor Students from a nearby training Authority were accommodated for 2 days and given an insight into County Borough Services. 1 Student Health Visitor from London spent 2 weeks with the Authority for County Borough experience.

In December, a two day course of in-service training was attended by all Health Visitors, given by the Central Council for Health Education, the subject being "Education for Family Life."

In April, 3 Health Visitors were decentralised to the Health Centre on a new housing estate, at which Centre General Practitioners have their surgeries, and also Infant Welfare Centres are held. It is hoped that in the near future Ante-natal clinics and Relaxation classes will commence. Much closer liaison with the General Practitioners and Health Visitors now located in the building appears to have been achieved.

Every effort is made to co-operate with, and establish good relationships with, general practitioners and all health visitors are encouraged to seek personal interviews, where necessary, with the practitioners in their areas, but it is not possible to work in conjunction with a particular general practitioner or group practice. All practitioners cover all parts of the town, and attachment to individual practices would require a significant increase of staff in order to maintain the high standard of care now being given.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS

1. Visits to Mothers and Young Children

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 years	Children age 2 but under 5 years
	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits
5,377	313	461	1401	5928	4605	4725

2. Other Visits

For purposes of After-care :	first visits	...	...	...	7
	subsequent visits	...	...	...	3
To the aged and infirm :	first visits	...	...	...	35
	subsequent visits	...	...	...	28
To cases of notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	277
To contacts with cases of V.D.	...	...	...	...	7
Special visits	...	...	...	...	550
Visits to severely sub-normal patients	...	...	...	...	81
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	988

3. Attendances at Clinics and Centres

No. of attendances at Welfare Centre Sessions	...	...	1027
No. of attendances at Ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions	...	...	60
No. of attendances at Hospital Out-Patient Clinics for purpose of liaison :			
To V.D. Clinic	...	...	11

HEALTH EDUCATION.

In Health Education the main emphasis has again been on personal teaching in the homes by various sections of the Local Health Authority's staff. The work has been supplemented by posters and by lectures to interested bodies.

Various officers of the Department have given lectures to interested bodies and School Nurses have been invited by Head Teachers to address pupils on various subjects.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis has been dealt with as a single problem in "Control of Communicable Diseases" embracing prevention, diagnosis and treatment.

MIDWIFERY

MIDWIVES PRACTISING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1963

Midwives in hospitals vested in the Minister of Health	20
Midwives employed by the Local Authority	... 9

ORGANISATION

The town is divided into two areas, No. 1 District—4 midwives, No. 2 District—5 midwives, each area providing cover for off duty and holiday periods. During the year one more midwife was granted casual car allowance, therefore 7 midwives receive casual user car allowances, the remaining 2 using cycles. This use of cars enables midwives to relieve in either area in an emergency. On Tuesday and Friday mornings of each week ante-natal clinic sessions are held by midwives on a rota system for seeing their own cases. The clinic operates smoothly. At the beginning of the year classes for Mothercraft and Relaxation were commenced weekly, the classes running for a 9 weeks' course, at which the midwife in conjunction with the health visitor, plays her role.

MATERNITY CASES ATTENDED

There were 608 domiciliary confinements reported and 811 institutional confinements during the year.

Midwives employed by the Authority attended 607 cases (1 case where no doctor was booked and 606 where a doctor was booked).

MEDICAL AID

Medical aid was summoned by midwives in 52 domiciliary cases, including 48 cases where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act. The Authority is liable for the payment of the practitioners' fees in the other 4 cases.

ANALGESIA

All the municipal midwives are qualified to administer analgesia (trilene, gas and air, and pethidine) in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board. All midwives are equipped for trilene administration.

During the year municipal midwives administered analgesics to Warrington mothers as follows :—

Gas and Air	Trilene	Pethidine
— ...	510 ...	372

PUERPERAL PYRAXIA

20 Cases of puerpera pyrexia were notified. 16 were hospital cases and 4 in domiciliary practice.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified during the year.

MATERNITY OUTFITS

A free issue of maternity outfits is made in accordance with Ministry of Health instructions, namely, to those patients whose confinement will be conducted under the National Health Service arrangement. 689 such outfits were issued during the year.

VISITS PAID BY MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

	For Ante- natal Care	During Puerper- ium period	After 10th day (for post-natal care)	To Pupils' Cases	For Other Reasons	TOTAL
Doctor not booked	14	15	—	11	205	245
Doctor booked	3541	4221	112	3314	341	11529
TOTALS ...	3555	4236	112	3325	546	11774
Visits to patients discharged from hospital before 10th day						646

During 1963, 232 maternity patients were discharged from hospital before the tenth day of puerperium.

MIDWIFERY TRAINING

The Warrington General Hospital is an approved Training School for Part II of the Central Midwives Board Certificate, and pupil midwives from this training school receive training on the district by the Authority's midwives, six of whom are approved as District Teachers, one being approved during the year.

POST GRADUATE COURSES

Four midwives attended Post-Graduate Courses during the year.

DUTY ARRANGEMENTS

The routine off-duty rota provides for each midwife being not "on call" two evenings per week, and having one day per week and one week-end in four off-duty. The average case load per year is 68 cases per midwife and in an area where pupil midwives are in training this is not a heavy case load. There are no special arrangements for a night rota system in view of the moderate case load. The Ambulance Service provides transport, where necessary, to convey the midwife and her equipment to night cases.

HOME NURSING

STAFF

At 1st January, 1963, the staff consisted of :—

- 1 Superintendent of the Nurses' Training Home.
- 11 Whole-time Home Nurses.
- 1 Part-time Home Nurse.

At 31st December, 1963, the staff consisted of :—

- 1 Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service.
- 14 Whole-time Home Nurses.
- 1 Part-time Home Nurse.

ORGANISATION

The Nurses' Home was closed early in the year and the non-resident service is based on the Garven Place Clinic. This has proved a popular measure with the staff and has probably eased recruitment. Car allowances have been given to nurses who own cars, in order to provide easier and more comfortable travel. With no significant increase in the demand on the service and a bigger staff with greater mobility, the opportunity is presented for a very high standard of work.

TRAINING

No Home Nurses were seconded for District Training.

14 Home Nurses attended a one-day Refresher Course organised by Lancashire County Council.

CASES ATTENDED

The tables below give details of the numbers and types of cases attended, the disposal of cases, and visits paid, by Home Nurses during the year.

Type of Case	No. of cases on books at 1/1/63	No. of cases added to books during year	No. of cases on books at end of year
Medical	271	1230	282
Surgical	37	181	46
Infectious Diseases	—	61	3
Tuberculosis	7	9	3
Maternal Complications	—	11	—
Others	17	24	16
TOTALS	332	1516	350

Of the total of 1,516 new cases attended during the year 331 were under 5 years of age, and 589 were over 65 years of age.

1,848 cases were attended during the year. The table below gives details of the disposal of the 1,498 cases removed from the books during the year.

Type of Case	Patients Convalescent	Patients Died	Patients sent to hospital	Patients removed from books for other causes
Medical	755	131	171	162
Surgical	123	8	21	17
Infectious Diseases	43	7	11	1
Tuberculosis	4	—	4	5
Maternal Complications	11	—	—	—
Others	12	1	5	6
TOTALS	948	147	212	191

VISITS PAID

Home Nurses made a total of 48,671 visits to all cases during the year, compared with 48,668 in 1962. Details of the numbers of visits paid to the various types of case are given below :—

To medical cases	40,502
To surgical cases	6,299
To cases of infectious disease	337
To cases of tuberculosis	1,015
To cases of maternal complications	99
To other cases	419

INJECTION CLINIC

In addition to the cases attended in their homes, 194 patients made 2,557 attendances at the Clinic for the purpose of receiving injections. At the close of the year 53 patients were still attending this Clinic.

BATHS SERVICE

During the year this service which provides trained staff to visit the aged and infirm in their homes to give them baths was continued. 147 old people received this service and 3713, visits were paid to their homes by the staff.

SICK ROOM EQUIPMENT

Over the past five years the stock of sick room equipment available for loan has been more than doubled. In 1959 there were 18 wheelchairs, 8 commode chairs and 23 back-rests, and at the end of 1963 some 43 wheelchairs, 27 commode chairs and 50 back-rests. These are the larger items of equipment available for loan among the sixteen various items which are issued either from the Clinic, Garven Place, or the Orford Health Centre.

Sick room equipment is only issued following a request from the family doctor or nurse to persons residing in the County Borough. The loan of any equipment is subject to review every three months. This is made necessary by the heavy demand for all types of equipment kept in stock.

Equipment which is required on a permanent basis is not supplied by the Health Department, but is obtained from the Ministry of Health on the recommendation of a Consultant Physician.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

STAFF

At 31st December, 1963, the staff consisted of :

One Domestic Help Organiser.

Two Domestic Help Visitors

One Clerk/Typist.

102 Domestic Helps (part-time).

ORGANISATION

In accordance with the Authority's ten year development plan the number of domestic helps employed at 31st December, 1963, had increased to 102 compared with 87 at the end of 1962. Many of these Home Helps are employed on a part-time basis, and the whole-time equivalent at 31st December, 1963, was 76·7.

This further expansion of the service has made it possible to be more generous with fresh applications, especially those connected with hospital admission and discharge. After hospital in-patient treatment an endeavour is made to rehabilitate by allocating sufficient help to bring about a smooth return to normal domestic routine and behaviour. On occasions, where there has been no family and the home has been empty for some time, the domestic help has thoroughly cleaned and prepared it for the return of the occupant.

The amount of help given to all cases is based on the particular circumstances of each household and family, and in this respect it is considered that close relatives should bear some of the responsibility of looking after the infirm.

On 14th November, 1963, following upon the merging of the Health and Welfare Services the Service moved from the Health Department, Sankey Street, to Museum Street, Warrington.

STATISTICS

The following table gives details of the numbers and types of cases attended and the visits paid by Domestic Helps during the year :—

CATEGORIES OF CASES

	Total cases dealt with during 1963	Total visits	Cases on books at 31st Dec., 1963
Chronic Sick and Aged	748	49832	591
Tuberculosis	12	619	6
Acute illness	27	406	1
Mothers with young children ...	17	483	1
Maternity	20	157	8
TOTALS	824	51 497	607

As in previous years the demands of the aged category have absorbed the greatest proportion of the increased help available, the number of current cases in this category on 31st December, 1963, being 591, which is 50 more than the previous year.

Maternity cases have not shown an increase but it is interesting to note that some cases have made application for help during a second confinement which indicates that those using the service are satisfied.

DETAILS OF SOURCES OF APPLICATIONS IN THE 1963 YEAR
ARE LISTED BELOW :

General Practitioner	...	...	...	...	46
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	45
Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	14
Home Nurses	...	...	...	...	4
Mental Health	...	...	...	...	8
National Assistance Board		...	...	...	14
Welfare Services	...	...	...	...	17
Midwives	...	...	...	...	15
Blind Welfare	...	...	...	...	7
Applicant or Family	...	...	...	...	81
Council of Social Service	...	...	...	...	3
Public Health	...	...	...	...	1
Others	...	...	...	...	6
					261

During the year the average number of visits each week by domestic helps was 990, compared with 892 in 1962.

The Organiser and the two Home Help Visitors have paid 3,329 visits to homes in connection with the service.

VISITS BY DOMESTIC HELPS

	Chronic Sick and Aged	T.B.	Acute	Mothers with young children	Maternity	Total
January ...	4210	88	51	25	68	4442
February ...	3772	52	35	22	21	3902
March ...	3731	45	58	39	15	3888
April ...	11269	156	184	110	14	12733
May ...						
June ...						
July ...	4662	54	31	29	—	4776
August ...	3516	41	9	28	6	3600
September ...	3974	41	17	29	—	4061
October ...	4132	41	7	37	—	4217
November ...	4174	45	8	55	9	4291
December ...	5392	56	6	109	24	5587
TOTALS ...	49832	619	406	483	157	51497

CHIROPODY SERVICE

This year the service has been more in demand than ever. At the end of the year there were 677 patients on the books, the majority being aged and infirm.

New patients are now having to wait for a period of three months before an appointment is offered. This also applies to re-appointments and because of this many patients are not getting as frequent treatment as they require and are, therefore, not getting as much benefit as they did when the service first started. There is now enough work for two chiropodists.

Attendances have again been good with 2,712 attendances being made. The minibus is still a great asset for enabling old people and handicapped patients to attend. This year the vehicle has covered 2,555 miles on chiropody journeys.

The Warrington Council of Social Service continued to provide a domiciliary service for patients who were unable to attend the Clinic. The help given by the Council of Social Service is greatly appreciated.

Details are given below of the cases treated during the year :—

Priority Group	No. of cases seen	No. of attendances made	Transport		Cases on books 31/12/63
			No. of cases	No. of journeys made	
Aged and Infirm ...	538	2653	99	602	663
Physically Handicapped ...	8	57	1	4	11
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	1	2	—	—	3
TOTALS ...	547	2712	100	606	677

Total number of Sessions ... 451

AMBULANCE SERVICE

ORGANISATION

During the year there was again a considerable rise in the number of persons carried, and in the mileage covered. The number of persons carried increased by 3,768 and the mileage by 9,167, the overall mileage per patient also fell from 4.02 in 1962 to 3.84 in 1963.

The areas and population served remain unchanged.

Emergency cases handled in the Cheshire area constitute 23.8 per cent of all ambulance cases moved while comparative percentages for Lancashire and the Warrington areas are 15.7 per cent and 12.4 per cent respectively.

VEHICLES

No new vehicles were purchased during the year but owing to the continuing increase in the numbers of patients carried it is considered necessary to increase the establishment of sitting-case vehicles by one in the next financial year. It is proposed that this vehicle be custom built for this specific work and not an adaptation of a standard vehicle.

ACCIDENTS

14 incidents were reported during the year, only four of which involved another vehicle and in two of these cases the other driver was prosecuted as being at fault. The majority of the other incidents were cases of minor damage to vehicles while manœuvring in the confined areas of the Depot or the local hospitals.

STAFF

There was no increase in the numbers employed during the year. Sickness and increased holiday entitlements were the chief causes of overtime.

It was agreed that financial assistance be given to members of the staff wishing to obtain the qualifications offered by the Institute of Certificated Ambulance Personnel and that such qualification should be accepted as an alternative to obtain the plus rate at present paid to members of the staff holding a Home Nursing Certificate.

EMERGENCY CALLS

The opening of the M.6 Motorway has not so far caused any real problem to the service. In two cases handled on the Motorway the only difficulty presented was one of wrong information as to location and lane being given to our control. This was due in part to the fact that such information reached us at second or third hand and was not routed directly to us.

Police Escorts were again provided on two occasions with the speed and efficiency we have always received.

SPECIAL SERVICES PROVIDED

The service continued to provide transport and services for other than ambulance work during the year.

A rather larger commitment was undertaken in respect of Junior Training Centre transport, consisting of an afternoon return of pupils carried in the mornings.

A new service was inaugurated whereby the control staff accept calls for the services of the Home Nursing Service from General Practitioners for either emergency action or to pass on to the service concerned at the appropriate time. 75 such messages were received during the year and were suitably dealt with, and transport was provided for the Home Nursing Service on 30 occasions.

Transport was provided for the Welfare Services Section on 16 occasions.

Transport was provided for the Hospital Obstetrical Flying Squad on 19 occasions and transport of deceased persons from Thelwall Grange was provided on two occasions.

Emergency Oxygen was transported on 14 occasions.

Transport was provided for 95 Chiropody cases.

Rail transport was arranged three times for escorted patients.

Transport was provided to the airport for one patient travelling by air at his own expense.

A vehicle was provided under Private User terms on one occasion.

There were 19 Hoax calls in the year originating mainly in the Orford area. Three persons were prosecuted and fined as a result of these calls.

STAFF TRAINING

During the year lectures were given to the staff on Direct Artificial Respiration coupled with a demonstration film which was also shown to the Home Nursing Staff.

A lecture on Motorway procedure in accidents was given to the ambulance staff by Mr. W. Evans, the Deputy Chief Fire Officer.

Many members of the staff sat requalifying examinations in First Aid.

The Ambulance Officer obtained a Fellowship of the Institute of Ambulance Officers.

CIVIL DEFENCE

The numbers in training continued at a very satisfactory level. The training was in the main conducted by the Ambulance Officer who also was called upon as an examiner in tests arranged throughout the Region for several local authorities.

A series of combined exercises with the Rescue Section of Civil Defence were also staged in realistic surroundings culminating in a night exercise working by floodlighting provided by the Rescue Section.

The Ambulance Officer has worked very hard and put in a lot of his free time to establish a competent Civil Defence Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Service.

STATISTICAL TABLES

The following tables give details of the work carried out in respect of Warrington patients, in the agency areas operated by agreement with Lancashire and Cheshire County Councils, and for other Ambulance Authorities.

WARRINGTON CASES

	No. of patients carried				Miles	
	Emergency	Infectious disease	Sickness	Total	No. run	Average per patient
Ambulances .	1434	19	10078	11531	43861	3.80
Sitting-case cars	320	18	12052	12390	45566	3.67
TOTALS ...	1754	37	22130	23921	89427	3.73

CASES IN LANCASHIRE AGENCY AREA

	No. of patients carried				Miles	
	Emergency	Infectious disease	Sickness	Total	No. run	Average per patient
Ambulances .	326	5	1735	2066	11736	5.68
Sitting-case cars	12	4	2402	2418	13171	5.44
TOTALS ...	338	9	4137	4484	24907	5.55

CASES IN CHESHIRE AGENCY AREA

	No. of patients carried				Miles	
	Emergency	Infectious disease	Sickness	Total	No. run	Average per patient
Ambulances .	276	1	882	1159	8399	7.24
Sitting-case cars	11	1	112	124	1054	8.50
TOTALS ...	287	2	994	1283	9453	7.36

OTHER CASES

	No. of patients carried				Miles	
	Emergency	Infectious disease	Sickness	Total	No. run	Average per patient
Ambulances .	20	—	206	226	822	3·63
Sitting-case . cars	—	—	3433	3433	3701	1·07
TOTALS ...	20	—	3639	3659	4523	1·23

SUMMARY

		No. of patients carried		No. of miles run
Warrington cases ... ..	...	23921	...	89427
Lancashire C.C. cases ..	..	4484	...	24907
Cheshire C.C. cases ...	...	1283	...	9453
Other cases ... ..	...	3659	...	4523
TOTALS ... ..	...	33347	...	128310
Average number of miles per patient :				1963 1962
				Ambulances 4·32 4·55
				Cars 3·45 3·55
				All vehicles 3·84 4·02

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

SUBNORMALITY

At the end of the year 107 patients, as shown below, were in the community care of the authority.

Category of patient	Under age 16		16 yrs. and over		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Subnormal patients receiving routine home visits ...	—	—	2	6	2	6
Severely subnormal patients receiving routine home visits	30	16	23	30	53	46
TOTALS	30	16	25	36	55	52
Patients included in figure above attending Junior Training Centre	25	13	—	—	25	13

Routine visitation of subnormal patients is carried out by the Health Visitors, who, for this purpose made 81 visits during the year.

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

During the year the numbers attending the Junior Training Centre rose to 58, which is the largest number ever attained, and too many to be comfortably accommodated in the present premises. Arrangements were made for the exclusion of girls over 16 at the end of the year. The older males had already been accommodated in the male Adult Training Centre.

During 1963 a younger group of girls commenced taking cookery instruction, with great success, as they are proving quite as well able to cope as the older girls and are very proud of their results. Two or three girls go with one of the staff to buy the provisions for cookery lessons, and two of them can now undertake this unescorted.

Three children who live near the centre attend unaccompanied, and one girl still travels alone on the bus. It is considered that one of the most important aspects of the training is to make these children as independent as possible, and attendance without escort is encouraged in suitable cases. Hitherto one of the greatest problems in training has been the tendency of parents to over-protect these handicapped children.

During the year the proportion of young children to older ones greatly increased. At the end of the year half the total number attending were under 10 years of age. Two boys of 5½ years were in attendance. Every effort is being made to secure attendance of mentally handicapped children as young as possible.

One member of the staff commenced at the National Association for Mental Health Training Course in September, and temporary assistance was arranged during her period of absence.

In addition to the normal Handicraft Classes, the girls did a certain amount of laundry work and more formal education. The aim is to secure that as many children as possible are able to read and write at least their own names and gain a certain amount of word recognition, to know figures, to count, to recognise coins, and to tell the time. In the coming year it is hoped to appoint a part-time infant teacher in order to conduct classes in the more formal education pattern in reading, writing and arithmetic.

It had been hoped that the building of the new Training Centre would be commenced during the year, but owing to architectural staffing problems, the planning of this Centre has been delayed. The staff are working under ever increasing difficulties as the type of training improves, and it is hoped that it may be possible to provide improved accommodation at an early date.

Details are given below of attendances at this Centre during the year.

No. of Warrington pupils attending at end of year	...	44
No. of Cheshire pupils attending at end of year	... ..	14
No. of attendances during year :		
Warrington pupils	... ..	6,851
Cheshire pupils	... ..	1,990

The Centre was open on 194 days during the year and Warrington pupils attained an attendance rate of 84.7 per cent of the maximum attendances possible.

Warrington pupils attending the Centre who are unable to make their own way there are provided with transport to and from their own homes, using the Minibus based on the Health Department, and supplemented by transport from the Ambulance Service.

SALISBURY STREET HOSTEL

The Hostel continued to serve a well-established need during the year and although at times staffing difficulties were encountered these were eventually overcome.

At the beginning of the year the nine patients being cared for were in permanent residence, one being in the guardianship of the Authority. By the end of the year 10 patients were in residence, all of whom are permanent residents. Including these patients still in residence at the end of the year, 2 patients under the age of 16 years were admitted for periods of short-term care.

On the whole the Hostel operated very smoothly. Owing to its size and the type of patient admitted it is proving a very expensive service to operate. It will be necessary to review the type of patient being admitted, since it is not really satisfactory to have children and adults in the same establishment. In the coming year it is intended to review this form of operation and to consider whether this Hostel should not concentrate entirely on adult patients. There is no doubt that some of the younger patients we have admitted will ultimately require institutional care and would probably have been better admitted to an institution rather than to the Hostel in the first place.

			Under 16 years	Over 16 years	Total
No. of patients resident on	1.1.63	...	6	3	9
„	resident on 31.12.63	...	7	3	10
No. of patient resident days during year	...	...	...	...	3,538

1 female patient over 16 years of age, and 1 under 16 years were admitted during the year, and 1 male patient under the age of 11 was re-admitted during the year after being discharged in January, 1963. 1 female patient over 16 years of age was discharged during the year.

2,798 hot mid-day meals were supplied by the hostel to the men attending the Adult Training Centre during the year.

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

The staff of the Centre consisted of a Supervisor and Assistant. The Centre is operating very satisfactorily, largely due to the drive and initiative shown by the Supervisor. The work of the Centre was expanded by arrangements with local firms, and arrangements were made to manufacture Wooden Pallets for Fork Lift Trucks, Woven Wire Cylinders, Wire Discs and Metal Labels. Fire Bars were also assembled for a local firm, but this firm closed down towards the end of the year, when negotiations were commenced to manufacture Vegetable Crates. Another line of activity which was obtained was the fixing of gummed labels to cardboard cartons. There is a great need developing for similar facilities for female patients and, in the near future, it will be necessary to make provision for them. This is not possible in the accommodation at the present Adult Training Centre.

The men engaged in these processes are paid on a production basis by a distribution of the balance of income received after the cost of materials used has been met.

The Centre was open on 237 days during the year.

Details of attendances are given below :

		Warrington	Cheshire	Total
No. of men in attendance at beginning of year	... ..	11	1	12
No. of men in attendance at end of year	...	10	1	11
No. of attendances made during year	...	2,299	266	2,565
No. of possible attendances during year	...	2,455	303	2,758
Percentage of possible attendances achieved	... ..	93.6	87.8	93.0

OTHER FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER

The following cases were receiving routine visits from Mental Welfare Officers at the end of the year :—

	Males	Females	Total
Mentally ill	61	102	163

The Mental Welfare Officers are responsible for routine and special visiting of patients affected with other forms of mental disorder. Details of these visits are given below :—

For purposes of after-care	...	...	...	794
For other purposes	...	...	...	350

1,306 referrals were actually dealt with by Mental Welfare Officers during the year, as follows :—

1	As a result of consultations at office	...	514
2	As a result of home visits	... ..	600
3	By other means	... ..	192

270 patients were admitted to Mental Hospitals through the Mental Health Service, 230 of whom were patients normally resident in the Borough. The remaining 40 admissions were of patients not normally resident in the Borough. 111 of the 230 Borough patients dealt with were being admitted to a Mental Hospital for the first time, the remaining 119 were re-admitted.

Details are given below of the sex and mode of admission of the 270 patients. Where figures are shown in brackets these relate to the number of out-of-borough patients included.

	Males	Females	Total
Admitted informally	68 (9)	102 (4)	170 (13)
Admitted under compulsory powers of detention :			
Section 25 (for observation) ...	8 (-)	16 (3)	24 (3)
Section 26 (for treatment) ...	1	—	1
Section 29 (for observation in case of emergency)	41 (14)	33 (10)	74 (24)
Section 60 (by courts) ...	1	—	1
TOTALS	119 (23)	151 (17)	270 (40)

As in previous years the above figures do not include a small number of admissions not dealt with through the Mental Health Service.

It has again been observed that although the average length of stay in Mental Hospitals has been greatly reduced, re-admissions are more frequent.

Help has been readily given to the Mental Welfare Officers by the Police, Welfare Services, W.V.S., etc., and the general practitioners in the town have co-operated well.

GUARDIANSHIP

There were two severely sub-normal patients, both female, under guardianship at the end of the year.

HEALTH CENTRE

The building of the Health Centre at Orford was completed and the premises were opened by Lord Cohen of Birkenhead in April.

The premises provide 3 General Practitioner Suites, each consisting of a Consulting Room and Examination Room. There is a Reception Office for the Clerk and the storage of records, and a Clinic Room. On the Local Authority side there is a General Purpose Clinic consisting of Weighing-Treatment Room and Consulting Room, together with an office for the Health Visitors working on the Orford area, and Clerk's Office with Food Store attached to provide for the sale of Welfare Foods. A Day Room is provided for District Nurses and there is a Staff Room to be used by both the local authority staff and the general practitioners. The waiting room is common to all services.

22 General Practitioners entered into contract with the Executive Council to provide services from this Health Centre, using it as a Branch Surgery to cover the 17,000 population living in the Orford neighbourhood Unit.

Local Authority services available are Child Welfare Clinics, the sale of Welfare Foods and the issue of sickroom equipment and, at the end of the year 2 District Nurses were based on this establishment, being the nurses who provide a Home Nursing Service in the area. It is intended in the coming year to develop Ante-Natal Services and Relaxation Classes at this Centre.

On the general practitioner side, the public response was slow until the bad weather in December, when the attendances became quite considerable. No problems have arisen in the operation of the Health Centre. Detailed management is in the hands of a professional Committee, consisting of 3 general practitioners and 3 medical members of the local authority staff.

ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES

PART I—GENERAL

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply from the area is derived from deep wells and adits in the sandstone strata at Winwick and Houghton Green and boreholes at Forest Farm to the north of the town, and from boreholes at Newton Hollow and Foxhill near Frodsham, Cheshire, all of which are owned and controlled by the County Borough Council.

Bulk supplies are received from Liverpool, and to a smaller extent from Manchester, Corporations.

The water supply to consumers during the year has been satisfactory in quality and the quantity has been adequate with some exceptions due to the low pressure.

During the year 113 Bacteriological and 14 Chemical Analyses were taken within the Borough of the water going into supply, all of which were satisfactory.

All the water supplies are chlorinated. None of the waters present any problem of plumbo-solvency, and there were no instances of contamination during the year.

23,800 houses within the borough are supplied with water, all water being supplied direct to the houses. There are no stand-pipe supplies.

The following tables show representative analysis results from each source of supply.

I am grateful to the Water Engineer, W. F. Thacker, Esq., M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Chart.Civ.Eng., for supplying much of the information connected with water supplies included in this report.

REPRESENTATIVE EXAMINATION OF THE WARRINGTON DOMESTIC SUPPLY BACTERIOLOGICAL

	Winwick Reservoir 31/12/63	Liverpool Supply at Aston 18/12/63	Liverpool Supply at Moore 17/12/63	High Warren Reservoir 31/12/63
Number of organisms per ml. capable of growth on nutrient agar at 37 deg. C in 48 hours	-	5	2	2
Number of organisms per ml. capable of growth on nutrient agar at 20/22 deg. C in 3 days	1	10	3	-
Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 mls.	-	-	-	-
Probable number of faecal coli per 100 mls.	-	-	⁵ / ₆ -	-
Clostridium Welchii 50 mls.	Negative	Positive in 2 days	Positive in 3 days	Negative

CHEMICAL

	Houghton Green 17/4/63	Winwick 17/4/63	Newton Hollow 17/4/63	Foxhill 17/4/63	Forest Farm 17/4/63	
Appearance ...		clear	and col	ourless		
Odour	Nil	Chlorin- ous	Slight Chlorine	Nil	Nil	
Reaction pH ...	6.85	7.3	7.6	7.2	6.75	
PARTS PER MILLION						
Total solids ...	365	399	182	179	356	
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Nitrogen as album- inoid ammonia ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Nitrogen as nitrites	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Nitrogen as nitrates	2.9	8.8	4.4	3.5	1.8	
Chlorides as Cl ...	36.5	29.5	18	26	39	
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hrs. at 27 deg. C	0.41	0.38	0.51	0.54	0.51	
Total hardness ...	262	287	127	118	242	
Temporary hardness	208	170	108	98	219	
Permanent hardness	54	117	19	20	23	
Alkalinity ...	208	170	108	98	219	
Potassium as K ...	4.6	2.9	1.4	2.0	5.3	
Free chlorine ...	Nil	0.45	0.18	Nil	Nil	
Poisonous metals...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Manganese as Mn .	Nil	Nil	less than 0.025	less than 0.025	Nil	
Free CO ₂	-	-	-	-	-	

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The baths provision consists of 4 swimming pools, 19 private bath-rooms and 1 vapour suite. The 4 swimming pools contain a total of 270,000 gallons of water and are filled from the town's domestic supply, details of which have been given in the previous section. The water in the swimming pools is treated by continuous filtration. Water from the deep end of the pool is drawn by a pump through a strainer and, after the addition of coagulants to flocculate organic matter and to ensure efficient filtration, the water is pumped to the top of the filter units. The filter units comprise 4 x 10' 0" diameter vertical cylinders containing sand and a system of collecting pipes in the bottoms which discharge the water after it has filtered through the sand. The water is then aerated, re-heated and chlorinated before being returned to the shallow end of the pool. The sand in the filters is washed when necessary by reversing the flow of water which runs to waste during the process. To secure efficient filtration coagulants in the form of sulphate of alumina and sodium carbonate are added to the water. Break point chlorination is used continuously, the chlorination being applied in the form of chlorine gas. The frequency of change of water in the pool is five hours.

At all times it is aimed to maintain in the swimming pool water sufficient free and available chlorine to meet any possible pollution, a pH value of 7.5 to 7.6, and a residual alkalinity of not less than 200 ppm.

The standards have at all times on examination been in accordance with those recommended in Report No. 71 of 1956 concerning the bacteriological examination of water supplies.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The Borough Engineer (A. Brown, Esq., B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E.) indicates that no schemes were commenced or completed.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is dealt with by the Cleansing and Salvage Department, controlled by Mr. W. Whitfield, the Cleansing Superintendent. He supplies the following information concerning the service.

REFUSE COLLECTION

A weekly frequency of collection was maintained throughout the year.

The weights of refuse collected during 1963 were :—

House refuse	...	...	...	...	...	26,587 tons
Trade refuse	...	...	...	...	...	1,400 tons

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse was disposed of entirely by controlled tipping.

SALVAGE

The intensive salvage operations continued throughout the year.

CINEMATOGRAPH ACT, 1909

There are three cinemas now remaining open in the Borough and five inspections of these were made by Public Health Inspectors in accordance with Section 4 of the Cinematograph Act, 1909.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS REGULATIONS, 1951 to 1954

Seven informal samples of filling materials were submitted to the Slumberland (Research) Laboratories Ltd., Stockport, who are chemists designated as "prescribed analysts" for the purpose of the Act. One was unsatisfactory containing an excess of 0.3 per cent of soluble extracted matter. This is a small amount but nevertheless remaining stock was withdrawn from use without recourse to legal action.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

A total of 56 persons and premises were registered during the year as listed sellers of Part II poisons. All listed sellers have been visited during the year by the Inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. S. Booth.

One well-known brand of systemic insecticide was found to be incorrectly labelled. As is the case with so many commodities, the descriptive and eye-catching part of the label was in large print, but the important part to the purchaser, since the insecticide contained poison, was in tiny print 1/20th inch in size and was printed on the side edge of the label, as follows: "Caution: This substance is poisonous. The inhalation of its vapour, mist, spray or dust may have harmful consequences. It may be dangerous to let it come into contact with the skin or clothing." As a result of informal approach the manufacturers suitably amended the label.

Fortunately, Regulations will in future prohibit the use of such poisons.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that measures will need to be taken to ensure that insecticides are used with care, and that harmful or toxic, effects are limited to the destruction of pests.

PET ANIMALS ACT

Eight premises were licensed as Pet Shops, and the premises and conditions under which animals are kept are considered satisfactory.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT AND REGULATIONS

Inspectors made 37 visits to food premises for the purposes of these Acts and Regulations and no contraventions were found.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Visits were made on 17 occasions to sites occupied by single caravans.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Four samples of feeding stuffs were submitted for analysis one of which was unsatisfactory. A warning letter was authorised in respect of this sample.

PART II—FACTORIES

FACTORY ACT 1961

The following tables record action taken with matters referred to the department by the factory inspector, and as a result of routine inspections by public health inspectors.

(1) INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities ...	25	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority	373	54	18	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority (excepting out-workers' premises)	34	2	—	—
TOTALS	432	56	18	—

(2) CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re-medied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspec- tor	By H.M. Inspec- tor	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.) :					
(a) Insufficient ...	4	4	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	20	16	—	20	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	24	20	—	22	—

One inspection was made during the year of outworkers' premises occupied in connection with the making of wearing apparel.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960 :

Visits made ...	16
Recommendations made ...	2
Recommendations complied with ...	1

PART III—HOUSING

NUISANCE AND HOUSING DEFECTS

A total of 1,560 complaints was received at the Department during the year concerning the following matters :—

House disrepair and dampness	...	...	...	...	537
Accumulation and storage of refuse	...	...	...	...	24
Closets	...	...	...	...	233
Drainage and sewers	...	...	...	...	184
Rodents	...	...	...	...	305
Vermin and insects	...	...	...	...	157
Noise nuisances	...	...	...	...	2
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	4
Fumes and smells	...	...	...	...	26
Paving	...	...	...	...	4
Water supply	...	...	...	...	29
Unwholesome dwellings	...	...	...	...	13
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous matters	...	...	...	...	34
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1,560

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the remedy of disrepair 1,362 informal and 722 statutory notices were served, and 931 informal notices and 612 statutory notices were complied with.

144 Demolition Orders and 16 Closing Orders under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, were made. 218 dwelling houses were demolished during the year, and 10 houses were closed.

The Borough Surveyor (A. Brown, Esq.) indicates that action was necessary regarding dangerous conditions in 72 properties.

Improvement grants were approved for 83 owner-occupied and rented properties.

The department provided information to prospective purchasers of houses within the Borough as to the Council's proposals for Slum Clearance. In addition information is provided in respect of houses which are intended to be the subject of Demolition or Closing Orders.

Certificates of Disrepair—Rent Act, 1957

The table below gives details of the number of applications received for certificates of disrepair under the 1957 Act and the results of such applications :—

No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	3
No. of undertakings accepted from owners	...	...	Nil
No. of certificates issued in respect of all defects	...	...	2
No. of certificates issued in respect of some defects	...	...	1
No. complied with (before service of certificate)	...	...	Nil
No. of certificates cancelled	...	...	Nil

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES DURING 1963

	Houses Demolished		Displaced during year	
	Unfit	Others	Persons	Families
A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED				
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	61	Nil	22	11
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>NOT in Clearance Areas :</i>				
(4) Under Sec.16 or 17(1)Housing Act, 1957	157	Nil	396	145
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	Nil	Nil	13	7
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action taken under Local Acts	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Order	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

	Houses Closed Number	Persons Displaced	
		Persons	Families
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
(8) Under Secs. 16(4) and 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	10	33	10
(9) Under Secs. 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(10) Parts of Buildings Closed under Sec. 18 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

	By Owner	By L.A.
C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED		
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	952	Nil
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	286	Nil
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Acts, 1957	Nil	1
(13) Under Sec. 24 Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

D. ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES						
(a)	(i)	By the Local Authority	...	...	...	261
	(ii)	By Other Local Authorities	...	...	...	Nil
	(iii)	By other bodies or persons :				
	(a)	Private Enterprise	...	...	...	111
	(b)	Ministry of Works	...	...	...	Nil
(b)		With State Assistance under the Housing Acts :				
	(i)	By the Local Authority	...	...	...	261
	(ii)	By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	Nil

PART IV.

RODENT CONTROL AND DISINFESTATION

SURVEY AND NOTIFICATION

305 complaints of rodent infestation were received at the department during the year. 44 local authority premises were surveyed, and 1996 premises were surveyed during visits to buildings where food was manufactured, stored or sold ; at pig styes and cow sheds while concerned with movements of animals under the Diseases of Animals Act, and during investigations into complaints concerning the keeping of animals, insanitary brook courses, offensive trades and stables. 1044 dwelling houses which were the subject of inspection for disrepair were also surveyed to ascertain the presence of rodent infestation.

SEWER TREATMENT

Sewer treatment has been carried out on four occasions during the year. It was decided to substitute sodium fluoracetamide for warfarin in order to reduce the costs of lifting manhole covers. The use of sodium fluoracetamide does not necessitate the same number of manhole examinations as does warfarin, hence less time is spent in lifting manhole covers. Experience of the use of sodium fluoracetamide has so far not shown conclusively that the results are better than when warfarin is used.

The following table covering the period January 1st, 1963, to December 31st, 1963, showing the extent and type of infestation and measures of control has been prepared for submission to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cul- tural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	44	23800	4533	28377	7
II. Total number of properties inspected as a result of noti- fication (see Note 3)	33	222	50	305	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by :					
Common Rat { Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor ...	16	181	38	235	—
Ship Rat { Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse { Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
(see Note 4) { Minor ...	19	43	12	74	—
III. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act ...	44	—	—	44	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by :					
Common Rat { Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ship Rat { Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse { Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cul- tural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) and (3)	
IV. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose) :	—	1044	1996	3040	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by :					—
Common Rat { Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ship Rat { Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse { Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
V. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections (to be completed only if figures are readily available)	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Number of infested properties (in Sections 2, 3 and 4) treated by the L.A.	35	224	50	309	—
VII. Total treatment carried out— including re-treatments (to be completed only if figures are readily available) (see Note 3)	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Number of cases in which default action was taken fol- lowing the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
X. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
XI. Number of “ Block ” control schemes carried out	Nil				

NOTES

- Note 1* With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll for the area.
- Note 2* (i) Premises used by the Local Authority for the purposes of trade are entered in column (3).
(ii) Sewers are not included.
(iii) Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person, are regarded as business premises and are entered in Column (3). Where the dwelling and business parts of the premises are in separate occupation, separate entries are made in Columns (2) and (3).
- Note 3* In the first lines of Sections 2, 3 and 4, each property is counted once only. On other lines, if two or more species are found on the same property, they are counted for each species.
- Note 4* Other mouse-like rodents such as field-voles, wood-mice, etc., are not included.

INSECT PESTS

The following table shows the type of verminous premises treated and the form of infestation dealt with :

Type of Infestation	Type of Premises				Total Types
	L.A. Premises	Corpn. Houses	Private Dwellings	Business Premises	
Ants	9	15	26	—	50
Beetles	1	—	1	—	2
Bugs	—	18	41	1	60
Cockroaches	1	6	18	1	26
Earwigs	—	—	—	—	—
Fleas	—	1	2	—	3
Flies	—	2	2	—	4
Moths	—	—	—	—	—
Bluebottles	—	—	2	—	2
Wasps	—	2	—	—	2
Moles	—	—	1	—	1
Woodlice... ..	—	1	—	—	1
Bees	—	1	—	1	2
Silver Fish	—	—	1	—	1
Weasels	—	—	1	—	1
Crickets	—	1	—	—	1
Lice	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	12	47	95	3	157

All infestations yielded to treatment with Gammexane or D.D.T. in powder or liquid form, and/or proprietary materials containing such ingredients.

PART V—ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

MEASUREMENT SURVEY

DEPOSIT GAUGES

Table A1 (page 71) shows details of the deposits for the year 1963, and these are depicted in graph form on page 76. Meteorological factors are given on page 72 (annual and monthly rainfall) and page 73 (wind direction and velocities).

The figures for 1963 are of particular interest, because, at this stage in the survey, the gauges were returned to the original sites covered in the first 6 year period, 1950-1955. The complete returns for the next 6 year period 1963-68 will provide definite comparisons, and this first year will indicate the general trend. The effect of measures taken under the Clean Air Act, 1956, to deal with industrial and domestic pollution will become apparent. The following table gives the vital figures:

A.—MEAN AVERAGE DEPOSITS (ALL SITES) 1950-1962 :

Monthly	21.6 tons per square mile
Annually	258.8 tons per square mile

(The mean annual rainfall over the whole period was 32.4 inches).

B.—1963 DEPOSITS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE DEPOSITS (SAME SITES) 1950-1955 :

				Tons per Square Mile			
				Monthly		Annually	
				1963	1950-55 average	1963	1950-55 average
Bank Park				15.78	25.5	189.33	306.1
Cemetery				11.34	17.9	136.11	215.1
Orford Park				16.09	20.9	193.08	251.3
Dallam Farm				12.03	18.6	144.35	228.8
Mean Average (Above Sites)				13.81	20.7	165.72	248.8

(The Annual Rainfall during 1963 was 27.19 inches).

The substantial reduction shown at all sites is most satisfactory, and is fairly even, representing 39 per cent, 37 per cent, 23 per cent and 35 per cent approximately at Bank Park, Cemetery, Orford Park and Dallam Farm respectively. The overall average reduction amounts to 33 per cent.

The reduction increases to 36 per cent when the 1963 figures are compared with the overall average shown under A above. This is due to the fact that at the alternative sites (1957-1962) pollution levels were heavier due to siting, which increased the general average.

To appreciate these figures it must be realised that accurate and exact measurement of pollution is physically impossible. The existing system, using a limited number of gauges with results collated over 6 year periods does indicate pollution trends. Spectacular decreases as in the year 1963 will only be shown at the termination of the 6 year periods, and do not represent a sudden decrease from one year to the next, but rather from one period to the next. Thus, during the next 5 years the low level of deposits recorded in 1963 should be maintained and could, perhaps, be slightly improved, but, on the other hand, the lower than average rainfall during 1963 may prove to be a factor which has been responsible for producing returns somewhat lower than will be the average. The next important phase in the measurement by deposit gauges will arrive in 1969 when they will again be removed to the alternative sites. At this stage providing that improvements in industrial coal burning installations have continued, and more especially, if the domestic smoke control programme has been carried through vigorously, a further substantial reduction in pollution level should be revealed.

SMOKE FILTERS AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE BUBBLERS

Tables B1 and B2 (pages 74 and 75) show the monthly averages of the daily "smoke" and "sulphur dioxide" concentrations taken at four sites and the mean averages representative of the Borough together with corresponding figures for 1962. The returns for 1963 are shown in graph form on pages 77 and 78 respectively.

Slight reductions from the previous year are the general rule, and this, of course, is a step in the right direction. Meteorological conditions and other factors can, however, be responsible for fluctuations, and several years' returns will be necessary before definite trends can be thoroughly established.

The graphs again indicate the pronounced winter to summer curve typical of this type of measurement and which is caused by the increased domestic and central heating fuel consumption in the winter months.

The highest and lowest daily readings occurred as follows :

Smoke :	21.12.63.	Orford Lane :	1216 microgrammes per cubic metre.
	29.7.63.	Richmond Av. :	18 microgrammes per cubic metre.
SO ₂ :	12.1.63.	Orford Lane :	1463 microgrammes per cubic metre.
	2.5.63.	Richmond Av. :	41 microgrammes per cubic metre.

The following tables give a detailed analysis of days when high concentrations were recorded with comparable figures for 1962 given in brackets, together with the smoke/SO₂ ratios :

1. DAYS OF HIGH CONCENTRATION :
(Microgrammes per cubic metre)

	No. of Daily Readings					
	Smoke			SO2		
	Over 500	Over 700	Over 1000	Over 500	Over 700	Over 1000
Health Department	17 (20)	5 (9)	– (5)	21 (24)	10 (10)	3 (4)
Ambulance Depot	32 (40)	12 (15)	2 (6)	33 (20)	5 (10)	3 (3)
Orford Lane ...	52 (52)	19 (21)	6 (6)	45 (49)	16 (15)	5 (5)
Richmond Avenue	34 (39)	11 (19)	2 (7)	18 (15)	6 (6)	3 (4)
Mean of all sites	32 (32)	11 (15)	1 (5)	26 (23)	10 (10)	4 (4)

2. SMOKE/SO2 RATIOS :

Period	Health Dept.	Ambulance Depot	Richmond Avenue	Orford Lane	Average
Jan. ...	0.84 (0.65)	0.91 (0.93)	1.03 (1.09)	1.02 (0.71)	0.95 (0.83)
Feb. ...	0.71 (0.74)	1.03 (1.03)	1.08 (1.16)	1.02 (0.89)	0.96 (0.95)
March ...	0.54 (0.82)	0.82 (1.16)	1.03 (1.22)	0.76 (1.00)	0.79 (1.05)
April ...	0.60 (0.77)	0.89 (1.09)	1.10 (1.14)	0.77 (0.92)	0.84 (0.98)
May ...	0.36 (0.55)	0.58 (0.91)	0.90 (0.90)	0.56 (0.77)	0.60 (0.78)
June ...	0.44 (0.40)	0.60 (0.71)	0.57 (0.76)	0.43 (0.54)	0.51 (0.60)
July ...	0.46 (0.62)	0.72 (0.84)	0.75 (0.87)	0.52 (0.76)	0.51 (0.77)
August ...	0.54 (0.67)	0.73 (0.98)	0.85 (1.00)	0.55 (0.69)	0.67 (0.83)
Sept. ...	0.77 (0.59)	1.07 (1.10)	1.12 (1.11)	0.80 (0.85)	0.94 (0.91)
Oct. ...	0.53 (0.80)	1.90 (1.09)	0.95 (1.05)	0.63 (0.99)	0.75 (0.98)
Nov. ...	0.62 (1.08)	0.97 (1.33)	1.20 (0.96)	0.77 (1.05)	0.89 (1.10)
Dec. ...	0.77 (0.76)	1.12 (0.99)	1.37 (0.96)	1.01 (0.96)	1.07 (0.91)
Average for year.	0.60 (0.70)	0.86 (1.01)	1.00 (1.01)	0.72 (0.84)	0.79 (0.89)

A study of the concentration tables B1 and B2 together with the ratio table above reveals that the 1963 average recordings are somewhat lower than those for 1962, whilst the site incidence follows much the same pattern. Over the years with continued industrial improvement and more particularly with a vigorous domestic smoke control programme, smoke and sulphur pollution can be expected to reduce progressively. Sulphur reduction, however, would be much less pronounced than that of smoke, and, as a consequence, the smoke/SO₂ ratio would fall. The recordings during 1963 certainly fulfil these expectations, but in this respect it must once again be pointed out that the system of measurement only indicates definite trends when taken over a lengthy period, and that annual variations and fluctuations, due to different meteorological conditions and other factors will arise, so that a smooth continued fall is most improbable.

In addition to these general observations the following points are of significance :

1. The pronounced summer to winter curve in smoke and sulphur concentrations.
2. Low concentrations at the town centre site.
3. High concentrations at the predominantly dwelling sites, particularly where the older premises are found.
4. The comparatively low summer ratios.
5. Lower average ratios in areas where industrial premises are more predominant.

The evidence extracted above all points to the same conclusion, i.e., that the domestic coal-burning grate makes the major contribution to air pollution in the Borough.

TABLE A1

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES—1963

MONTHLY DEPOSIT IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

SITE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
Bank Park ...	12.65	11.93	20.85	13.76	17.68	16.10	14.99	16.91	16.48	17.34	21.66	8.98	189.33
Cemetery ...	15.07	6.67	12.65	13.57	12.69	9.92	12.13	13.17	12.32	11.85	9.99	6.08	136.11
Orford Park ...	12.88	19.52	13.48	18.37	18.19	25.58	13.31	12.74	18.97	16.31	17.86	5.87	193.08
Dallam Farm ...	17.07	5.63	7.46	9.57	14.68	* 17.20	7.87	12.65	15.01	10.10	19.03	8.08	144.35
Average for Borough ...	14.42	10.94	13.61	13.82	15.81	17.20	12.07	13.87	15.69	13.90	17.14	7.25	165.72
Rainfall in inches ...	1.04	0.59	1.91	2.51	1.53	3.97	1.59	3.19	3.45	2.86	4.30	0.25	27.19

*The June reading at Dallam Farm was inadmissible and the figure inserted is an average figure based on the June readings at the other sites.

TABLE A2

MONTHLY RAINFALL - 1959 to 1963

			1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
January	...	...	2.56 ins.	4.23 ins.	4.06 ins.	2.76 ins.	1.04 ins.
February	...	...	0.24 „	1.48 „	2.17 „	1.61 „	0.59 „
March	...	...	1.42 „	1.27 „	0.94 „	1.81 „	1.91 „
April	...	...	2.93 „	1.73 „	2.36 „	2.40 „	2.51 „
May	...	...	2.10 „	2.18 „	1.69 „	2.13 „	1.53 „
June	...	...	2.49 „	1.99 „	1.97 „	1.13 „	3.97 „
July	...	...	3.04 „	3.29 „	4.25 „	2.27 „	1.59 „
August	...	...	0.39 „	4.51 „	3.61 „	5.29 „	3.19 „
September	...	...	0.17 „	2.70 „	2.34 „	3.05 „	3.45 „
October	...	...	2.41 „	3.74 „	2.99 „	2.10 „	2.86 „
November	...	...	4.54 „	4.61 „	2.06 „	1.36 „	4.30 „
December	...	...	5.10 „	3.67 „	1.87 „	2.12 „	0.25 „
TOTALS	...	...	27.39 „	35.40 „	30.31 „	28.03 „	27.19 „

TABLE A3.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION, 1963 WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL
NORTH : Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	1 1	- -	- 1	1 2	- -	1 -	- 1	- -	1 -	- 2	1 -	- -	5 7
NORTH EAST : Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	6 2	4 1	3 1	- 2	3 1	2 1	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- -	- -	19 10
EAST : Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	5 3	- 4	- 1	- 2	1 -	2 3	- -	- 2	- -	1 1	- 1	3 2	12 19
SOUTH EAST : Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	6 -	4 8	2 3	- 1	1 -	1 -	4 -	3 2	1 1	2 3	5 2	5 2	34 22
SOUTH : Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	- -	1 2	- 7	1 2	- 2	1 1	1 6	1 1	3 -	1 4	3 2	3 3	15 30
SOUTH WEST : Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	- -	- -	- 4	3 5	- 3	1 -	4 1	1 2	1 -	1 5	3 5	4 1	18 26
WEST : Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	- -	1 -	2 2	2 1	1 6	3 5	1 2	3 6	4 -	2 4	- 3	1 -	20 29
NORTH WEST : Under 10 m.p.h. Over 10 m.p.h.	3 1	- 3	- 5	1 4	5 6	5 3	3 3	3 6	5 7	3 -	3 1	2 -	33 39
DAYS OF CALM	3	-	-	3	2	1	5	1	6	-	1	5	27
DAYS OF FOG : Slight Moderate Heavy	- 1 4	1 - 1	- - 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 1	- - -	1 - 3	1 2 -	4 4 10

TABLE B1
SURVEY OF AIR POLLUTION
MEASUREMENTS OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE MADE BY THE DAILY VOLUMETRIC INSTRUMENTS.
1963 - CONCENTRATIONS EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE
 (Corresponding figures for 1962 in brackets)

1. SMOKE

Month	Health Department	Ambulance Depot	Orford Lane	Richmond Avenue	Average for Borough
January	434 (295)	480 (402)	576 (414)	474 (443)	491 (389)
February	282 (226)	428 (296)	480 (354)	387 (319)	394 (299)
March	133 (272)	213 (389)	224 (442)	191 (343)	190 (362)
April	140 (170)	211 (232)	203 (261)	208 (234)	191 (224)
May	66 (118)	99 (165)	113 (181)	122 (156)	100 (155)
June	69 (68)	82 (81)	70 (95)	66 (75)	72 (80)
July	63 (80)	85 (106)	*77 (121)	84 (85)	77 (98)
August	66 (99)	80 (120)	91 (121)	87 (119)	81 (115)
September	152 (118)	190 (204)	201 (203)	187 (157)	183 (171)
October	106 (202)	196 (289)	183 (328)	174 (208)	165 (257)
November	167 (372)	282 (472)	309 (503)	277 (287)	259 (409)
December	302 (300)	438 (403)	538 (467)	468 (330)	437 (375)
Average Monthly Concentration	165 (193)	232 (263)	255 (291)	227 (230)	220 (245)

*Based on Average for Other 3 Sites.

TABLE B2
SULPHUR DIOXIDE

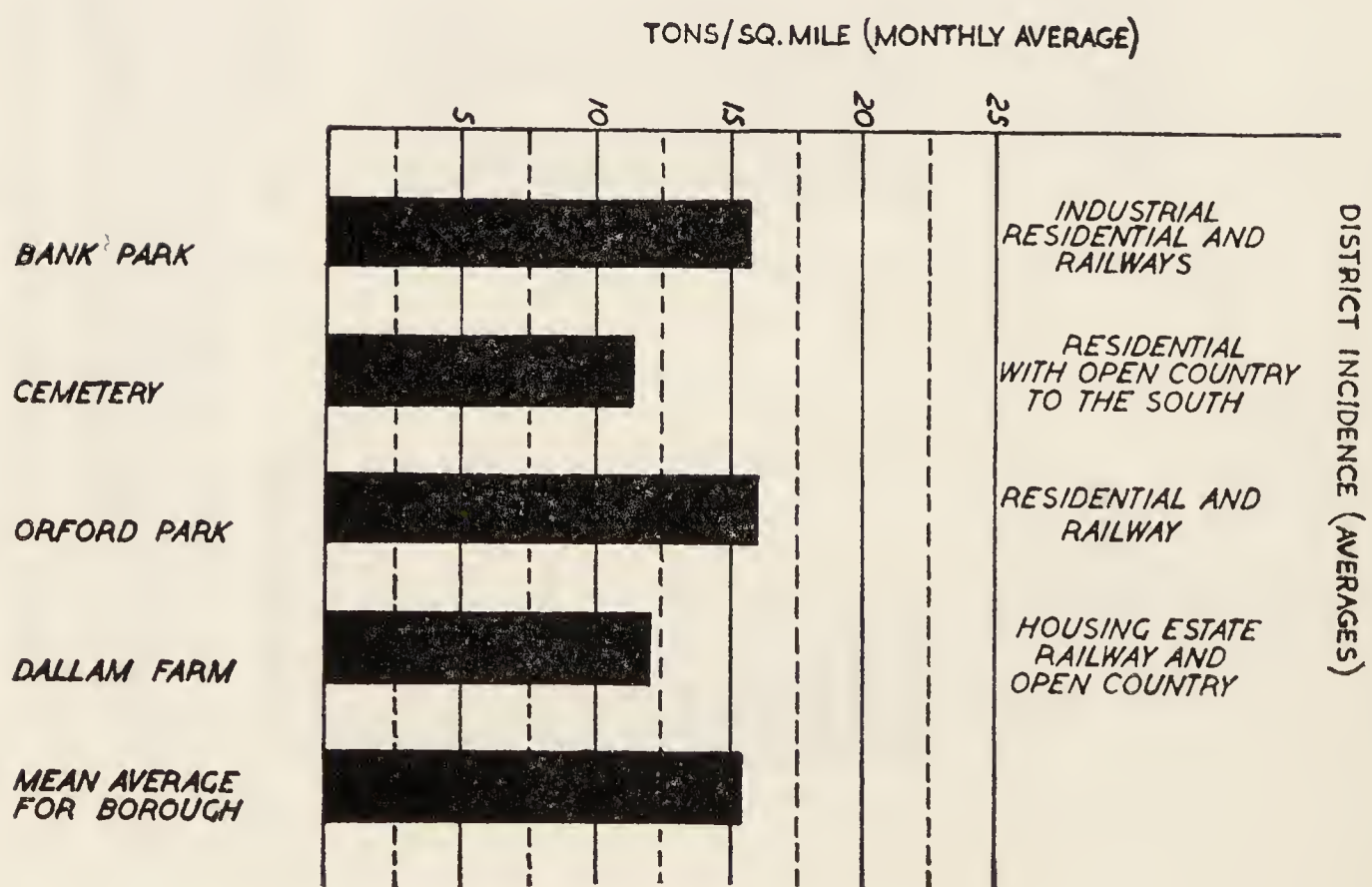
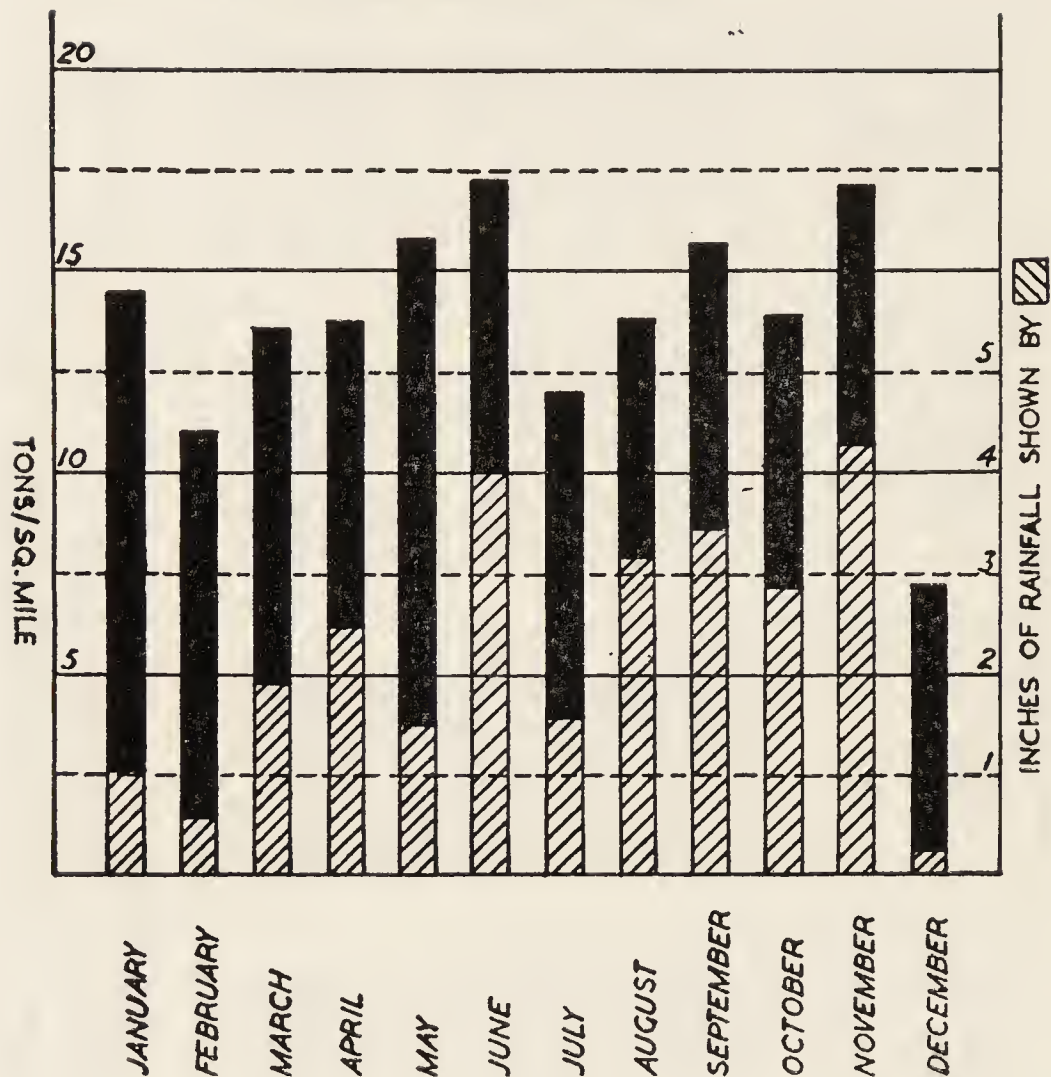
Month	Health Department	Ambulance Depot	Orford Lane	Richmond Avenue	Average for Borough
January	536 (456)	525 (421)	592 (587)	476 (404)	532 (467)
February	398 (306)	440 (286)	474 (394)	359 (275)	418 (315)
March	245 (332)	267 (335)	317 (438)	185 (281)	254 (347)
April	225 (222)	249 (211)	265 (285)	191 (206)	233 (231)
May	193 (216)	156 (180)	209 (235)	132 (173)	173 (201)
June	160 (168)	143 (114)	164 (175)	120 (98)	147 (139)
July	136 (129)	117 (125)	*121 (160)	110 (98)	121 (128)
August	121 (150)	115 (123)	165 (175)	101 (119)	126 (142)
September	194 (199)	170 (185)	240 (238)	176 (146)	195 (192)
October	213 (252)	215 (264)	292 (330)	187 (198)	227 (261)
November	262 (346)	291 (358)	382 (477)	229 (298)	291 (365)
December	346 (393)	373 (405)	505 (486)	328 (343)	388 (407)
Average Monthly Concentration	252 (264)	255 (250)	311 (331)	216 (219)	259 (266)

N.B.—1 Microgramme=one millionth part of a gramme.

*Based on Average for other 3 Sites.

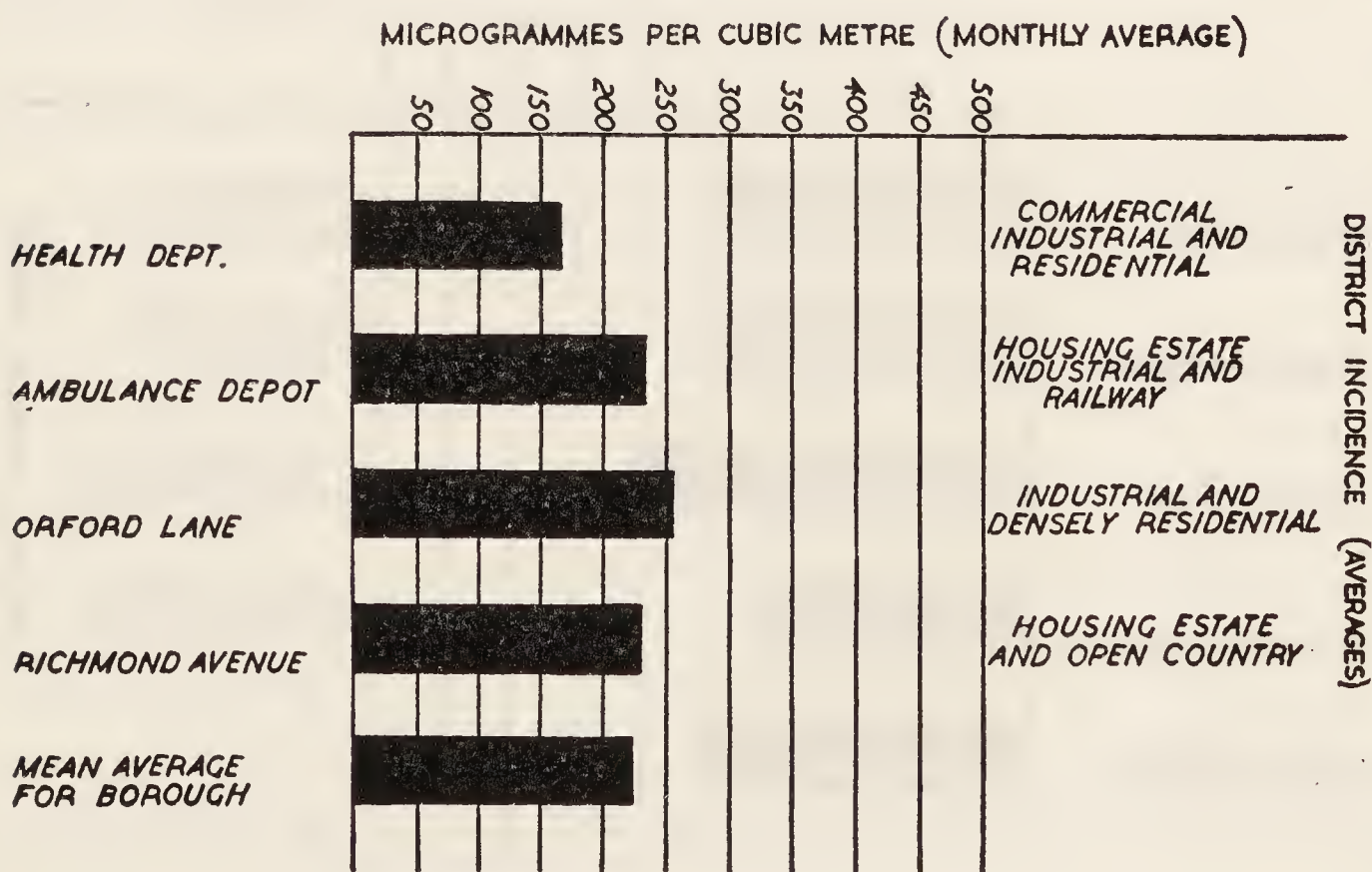
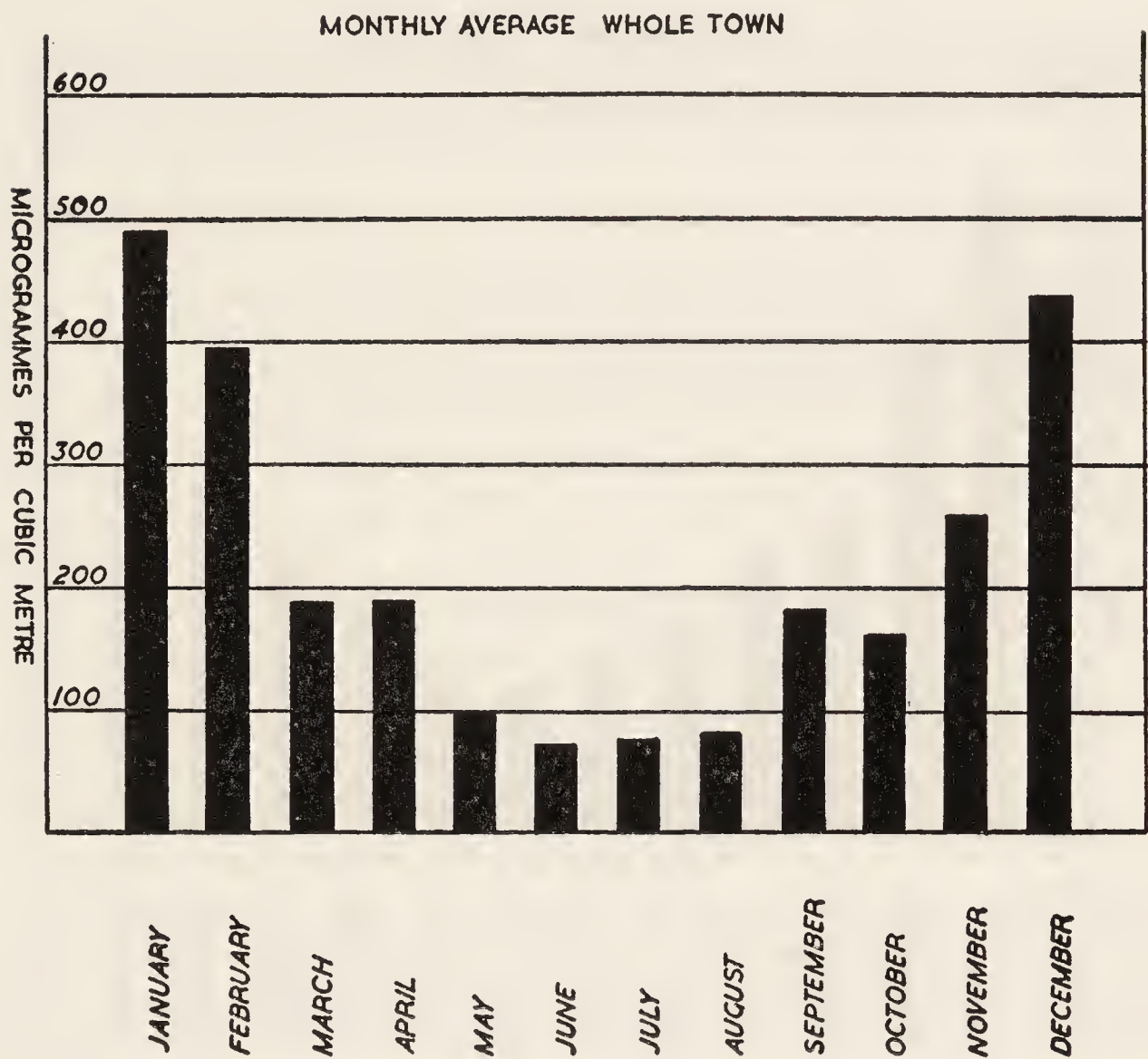
DEPOSIT GAUGES, 1963.

MONTHLY AVERAGE-WHOLE TOWN
AND AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL



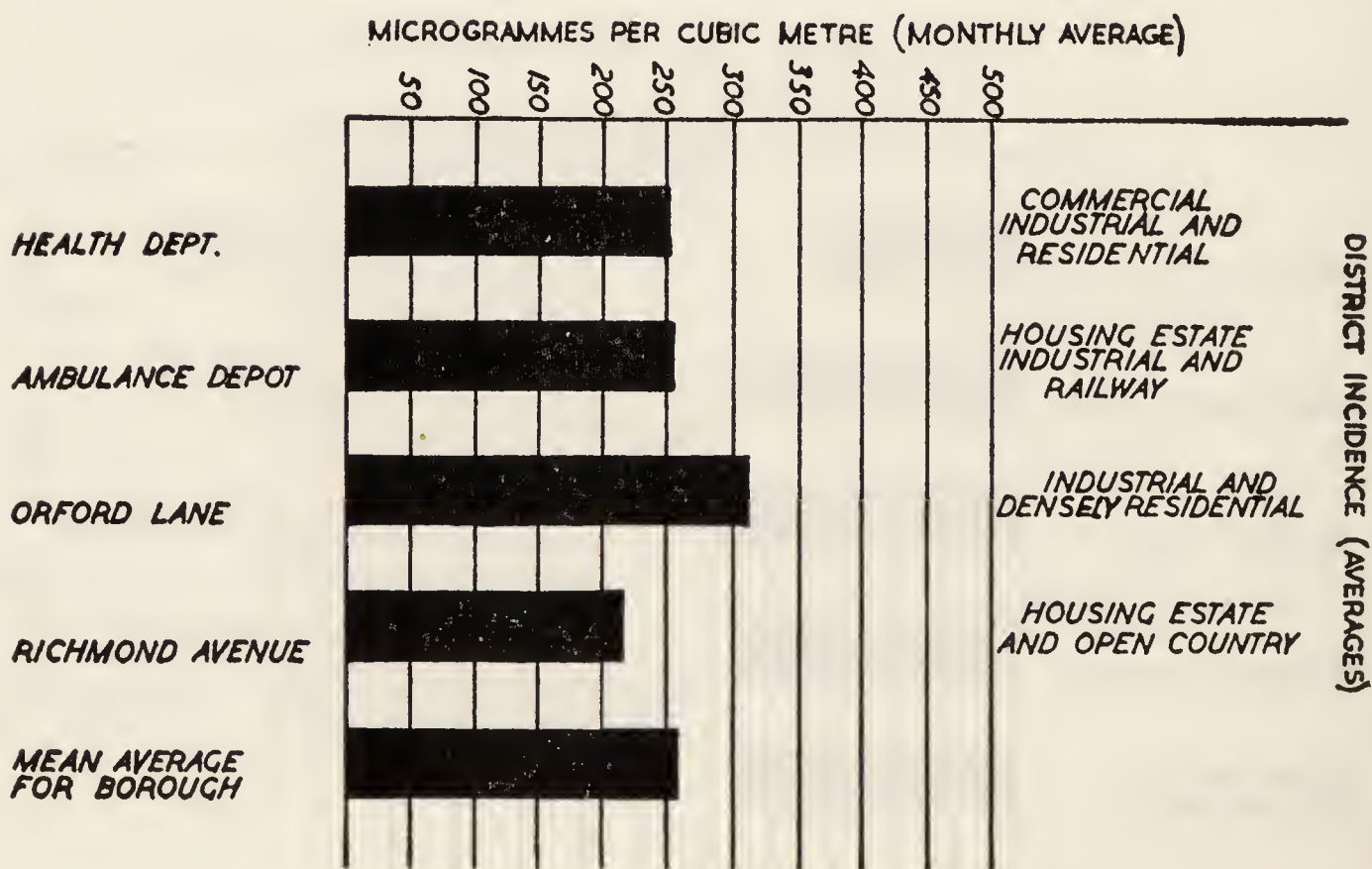
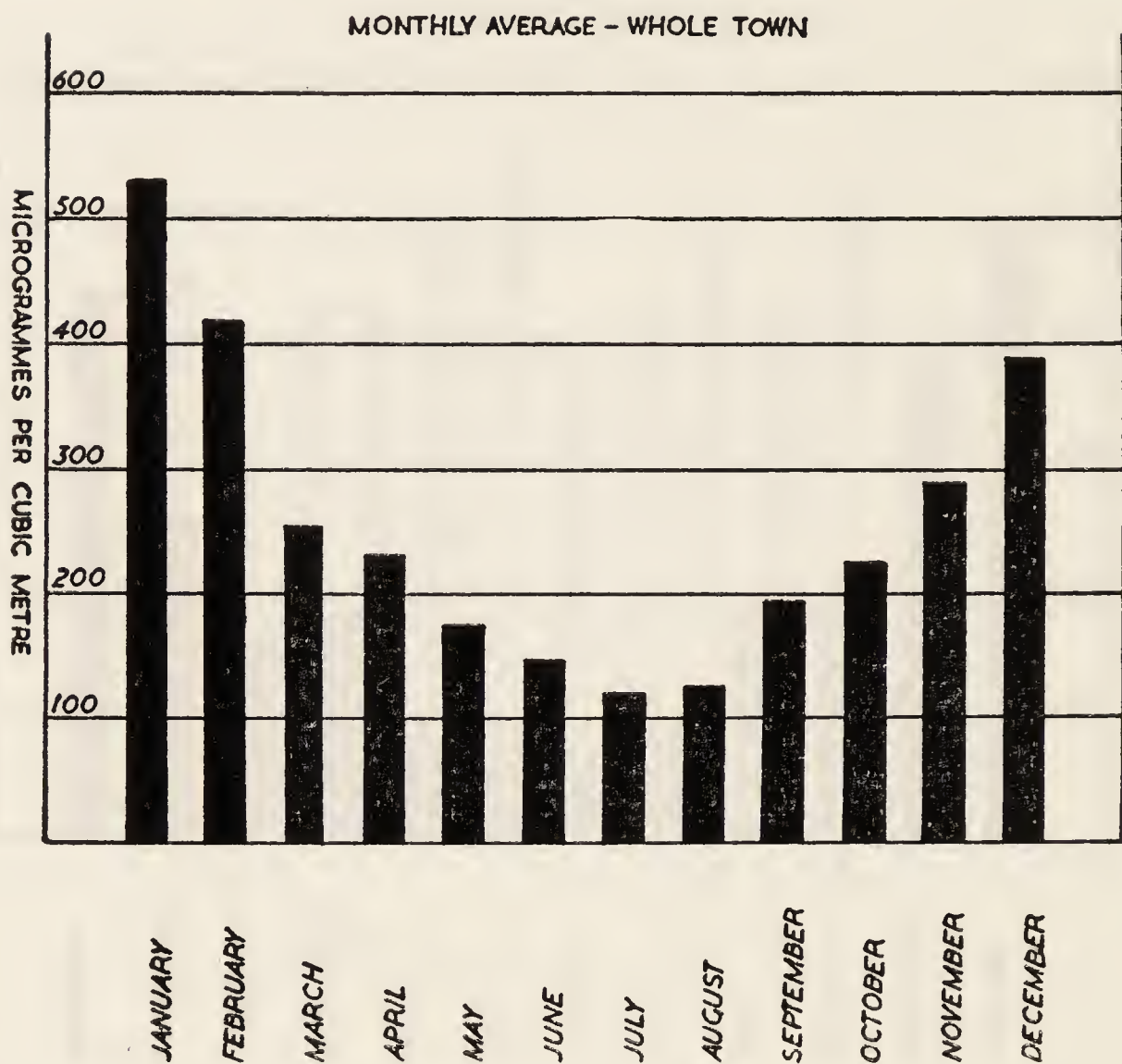
DAILY VOLUMETRIC MEASUREMENTS, 1963.

SMOKE



DAILY VOLUMETRIC MEASUREMENTS, 1963.

SULPHUR DIOXIDE



CLEAN AIR ACT

Industrial

During the years since 1960 the demands of the Domestic Smoke Control Programme have severely limited the activity of the Inspectors in this field, but improvements are slowly being effected.

Dark Smoke Regulations

No routine timed chimney-top observations were carried out, but casual observations and investigation of complaints were made. These, together with notifications from industrialists of improvement in plant taking place or contemplated resulted in a total of 38 visits and interviews to deal with such matters.

In five instances such visits led to recommendations being made or agreed upon, as follows :

Improvement in firing methods and/or change of fuel	...	1
Replacement or improvement of existing plant	... ..	4

In two instances in response to advice or recommendations the following improvements were effected :

Improvement in firing method together with change of fuel...	1
Alteration and addition to existing plant	... .. 1

Also during the year the number of blast furnaces was reduced by two due to the closing of a Foundry. Whilst it may not be in the best interests of the community that a local firm should cease to function, in this particular instance a difficult grit and dust emission problem has been eliminated.

Three smoke emissions investigated and abated during the year concerned nuisances under Section 16 of the Act, i.e., other than from a chimney. These all related to the incineration on open land of waste materials for salvage purposes.

New Fuel Installations and Chimneys

Ten notifications under Section 3 of the Act concerning the intention to install new boilers or furnaces or to renew existing plant were dealt with. All were agreed to without modification, as follows :

New industrial heating plant—oil-fired	... ..	4
Replacement of old mechanical stoker (i.e., sprinkler to chain-grate)	... ..	1
Replacement of unsatisfactory incinerator	... ..	1
Alterations to plant pending eventual elimination of obsolete pulverised fuel furnace	... ..	1
Replacement of central heating plant—change from solid fuel to oil	... ..	3

Also six plans were submitted under Section 10 of the Act for proposed new chimneys. In one instance it was deemed necessary to increase the suggested height, and this was agreed to.

Domestic

The following table details the work carried out during the year in connection with the establishment of Smoke Control Areas :

	Area				
	1-3	4	5	6	7
Visits and revisits on survey ...	—	—	—	—	1237
Detailed surveys completed ...	—	—	—	—	703
Visits re specifications and estimates	—	—	—	623	3
Specifications and estimates approved	—	—	—	226	—
Visits re adaptations and/or work in progress ...	1	3	36	3397	6
Works of adaptation completed ...	—	2	12	1149	—
Visits re advice on solid smokeless fuels ...	7	—	60	1229	—
Burning of smokeless fuels : demonstrations ...	3	—	22	103	—
Visits re complaints ...	34	6	10	54	3
Visits re smoke emissions ...	10	4	130	6	—
Visits re accounts ...	—	1	24	319	—
Interviews (Owners, Agents, Dealers, Contractors, etc.) ...	6	8	12	898	28

The No. 6 (Poplars Avenue ‘ B ’) Area was successfully established, becoming operative as scheduled in October, and bringing a further 1,615 dwellings under control. This was the largest single area yet attempted and the work of adaptation, practical demonstration and education was carried out smoothly and with less difficulty than in other areas. This was due not only to the previous experience of the staff and contractors, but also because the householders accepted the position and co-operated more readily.

The total premises now under control amount to 6,019 flats and houses, and 328 other premises.

As the No. 6 Area was established an increased trend in the choice of appliances for use with the alternative fuels, i.e., gas and electricity, was evident. Also more people, both tenants and owner-occupiers, elected to pay the difference to install better and more efficient appliances—from expensive central heating systems and thermostatically gas controlled fires to underfloor air supply units providing improved operation with the solid smokeless fuels.

In continuation of the programme, the detailed survey in respect of the No. 7 (Orford) Area was also carried out, and estimates of cost and type of appliances together with fuel requirements were drawn up. Approval of the latter, however, was delayed pending completion of an investigation being carried out by the Ministry of Fuel and Power. The findings of the Minister were later published in a circular, which, briefly made it necessary to install appliances capable of burning hard coke (i.e., “ Sunbrite ”). The estimates were revised to meet the changed circumstances, and fuel requirements altered to terms of “ Sunbrite,” gas and electricity, were approved and guaranteed by the Power Industries concerned. Unfortunately, because of the increased cost and doubts that existed regarding “ Sunbrite ” it was decided to defer the making of the Order for the No. 7 Area. Following this, the efficiency

and ease with which this fuel could be burnt using an underfloor air supply fire was successfully demonstrated, but the decision to make the Order was again deferred. Due to these delays, the Smoke Control Programme must now be retarded by at least one year. It will, however, be possible to resume in 1965 and preparations are in hand to this end.

In conclusion, reference is once again made to the pollution figures previously commented upon, which reveal the major part which domestic smoke plays in fouling the air we breathe. The difficulties can be overcome, the increased cost is relatively small, the necessity for urgent control measures cannot be doubted.

PART VI—SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT

NUMBERS AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS

Tables I and II indicate the number and nature of Inspections made during the year and the conditions remedied.

TABLE I

Nature of Inspections	Primary Inspections	Re- inspections	Total Visits
STATUTORY NUISANCES :			
Premises	1044	3557	4601
Animals	5	5	10
Accumulation or Deposit	37	41	78
Dust, Effluvia—Trade, Man. or Business...	—	1	1
Workplace	—	—	—
Water Supply	—	35	35
Pond, Pool, Ditch, Gutter or Water Course	1	—	1
Tents, Vans, Sheds	5	12	17
Smoke Observations	—	—	—
„ Visits and Interviews	33	—	33
Miscellaneous	230	22	252
Noise Nuisance	16	—	16
DRAINAGE :			
Obstructed	363	424	787
Defective or Insufficient	107	208	315
Smoke Tests	45	—	45
Colour Tests	19	—	19
CLOSETS AND SANITARY CONVENIENCES :			
Water Closets	278	535	813
VERMINOUS AND UNWHOLESOME CONDITIONS :			
Dwellings	29	26	55
Business Premises	—	4	4
Articles	—	—	—
Persons	—	—	—
LICENSED PREMISES	8	72	80
PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT	5	—	5
SHOPS :			
Closing	91	—	91
Conditions of Employment	2	7	9
Sanitary, Accom. Meals, Lighting... ..	11	24	35
Hairdressers	79	10	89
GENERAL (including byelaws and regulations)			
Infectious Disease	1	—	1
„ Contacts	3	—	3
Common Lodging Houses	—	1	1
Houses—let-in—Lodgings	31	58	89
Offensive Trades	—	—	—
Stables	5	1	6
Piggeries	26	5	31
Canal Boats	—	—	—
Tips	4	—	4
Rats and Mice	84	67	151

TABLE I (continued)

Nature of Inspections	Primary Inspections	Re- inspections	Total Visits
Pharmacy and Poisons	18	—	18
Merchandise Marks Acts and Regulations.	37	—	37
Pet Shops	14	1	15
Rent Act	34	31	65
Offices	—	—	—
Agriculture (Safety, Health, Welfare) Act	—	—	—
Caravans	—	—	—
SCHOOL	2	—	2
FOOD :			
Slaughtering	—	—	—
Private Slaughtering	334	—	334
Markets	37	—	37
Preparing Premises	61	212	273
Fried Fish Shops	24	27	51
Cold Stores	3	1	4
General Food Shops	218	460	678
Street Vendors	7	5	12
Bakehouses	18	26	44
Food Poisoning	1	1	2
Butchers' Shops	35	53	88
Meat and Food—Voluntary Surrender ...	362	—	362
MILK :			
Dairies	23	—	23
Pasteurising Establishments	39	—	39
Milk Shops and Retail Premises	71	—	71
ICE CREAM :			
Premises	18	—	18
Vendors	7	—	7
Shops	55	—	55
FACTORIES :			
Mechanical	—	—	—
Non-Mechanical	1	2	3
Outworkers	1	—	1
HOUSING :			
Repair (Section 9)	1	2	3
Demolition (Section 16)	174	276	450
Undertakings	—	—	—
Closure (Section 18)	2	—	2
Obstructive Buildings	—	—	—
Clearance or Redevelopment	67	37	104
Overcrowding	21	3	24
T.B. Visits	1	1	2
Miscellaneous	113	28	141
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS :			
Saleyards	51	—	51
Movement of Swine	22	—	22
Importation of Animals	—	—	—
Railway Sidings	—	—	—
Foot and Mouth Disease	—	—	—
Swine Fever	—	—	—
Fowl Pest	62	—	62
Miscellaneous	29	3	32
INTERVIEWS—Owners, Tradesmen, etc. ...	523	—	523
TOTALS	5048	6284	11332

TABLE II

DETAILS OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENT

Defect or Contravention	Defect or contravention remedied	Defect or Contravention	Defect or contravention remedied
DWELLINGS :		PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT :	
Decorated	—	Cleanliness	—
Roofs	396	Ventilation	—
Walls—Internal	114	Sanitary Accom.—Males ...	—
External	80	Females	—
Ceilings	63		
Floors	46	SHOPS :	
Firegrates	26	Insufficient Sanitary Accom.	4
Wash Boilers	—	Insufficient Washing Fac....	13
Doors and Windows ...	186	Heating and Lighting ...	9
Dampness	647	Facilities for Meals ...	4
Lighting	—	Seating	2
Ventilation	32		
Chimney Stacks	33	SCHOOLS :	
Gutters and Downspouts .	173	Water Closets	—
Downspouts Disconnected.	—	Pail Closets	—
Yard or Passage Surfaces...	14	Urinals	—
Yard Drainage	19	Pail Conversions	—
Water Supply	33	Trough Conversions ...	—
Food Storage	—		
Ash Bin Stores	26	WORKPLACES :	
		Cleanliness	—
DRAINAGE :		Overcrowding	—
Defective	53	Lighting	—
Inspection Chambers ...	2	Ventilation	—
Ventilation	—	Sanitary Accom.—Males ...	—
Abolished	—	„ Females	—
Additional Gullies ...	1		
Sinks	13	STABLES :	
Sink Waste Pipes	29	Cleanliness	—
Soil or Vent Pipes ...	1	Surfaces	—
Urinals	—	Drainage	—
Other Necessary App. ...	—	Storage of Manure ...	—
New Drainage Provided ...	—		
		PIGGERIES :	
CLOSETS AND SANITARY CONVENIENCES :		Cleanliness	1
Water Closets	145	Surfaces	1
Water Supply	106	Drainage	1
Flushing Cisterns	42	Storage of Manure ...	1
Light and Ventilation ...	2	Abolished	—
LICENSED PREMISES :		FOOD PREPARING PREMISES :	
Closets	2	Surfaces	40
Urinals	—	Ventilation	9
Bar Facilities	—	Lighting	7
Beer M'cs. (Piping) ...	—	Drainage	—
		Cleanliness	20
		Fittings (Moveable) ...	—

TABLE II (continued)

Defect or Contravention	Defect or con- traven- tion reme- died	Special Features	Total
Cleansing Facilities ...	8	Ashpits Abolished ...	4
Sanitary Accom. ...	12	Shops to Standard of Shops	
Personal Washing Facilities	35	Act ...	9
		Premises Ratproofed ...	8
RODENT CONTROL :		Food Premises to Standard	
Structural Repairs ...	3	F. & D. Act, 1955 ...	22
Treatment—Rats ...	—	Piggeries to Standard ...	1
		Dangerous Buildings ...	53
DAIRIES :		Reports to Water Dept. ...	51
Surfaces ...	—		
Ventilation ...	—		
Lighting ...	—		
Drainage ...	—		
Cleansing ...	—		
Apparatus ...	—		
Cleanliness ...	1		
FACTORIES :			
Cleanliness ...	—		
Overcrowding ...	—		
Temperature ...	—		
Ventilation ...	—		
Drainage of Floors ...	—		
Sanitary Conveniences :			
Insufficient ...	—		
Unsuitable or Defective	—		
Not Separate for Sexes...	—		
Other Matters ...	—		
PET SHOPS :			
Accommodation ...	—		
Food and Drink ...	—		
Mammals—Immaturity ...	—		
Infectious Disease ...	—		
Fire Precautions ...	—		
OFFICES ...	—		

PART VII—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) MILK

REGISTERED DAIRYMEN AND DAIRIES

Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	299
Dairies :						
Pasteurising Premises	...	...	...	...	1	
Dairy Premises	...	...	...	...	9	
					—	
					10	
					—	

Licences issued under Milk (Special Designation) Regulations are indicated in the following table :

Designation	Regulations	Type of Licence	No. Issued
Tuberculin Tested	Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1960	Dealer's	-
Tuberculin Tested	— do —	Supplementary	-
Pasteurised	Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1960	Pasteuriser's	-
Pasteurised	— do —	Dealer's	18
Pasteurised	— do —	Supplementary	-
Pasteurised (T.T.)	— do —	Dealer's	1
Pasteurised (T.T.)	— do —	Supplementary	-
Sterilised	— do —	Dealer's	24
Sterilised	— do —	Supplementary	-

Dairy Premises removed from the register during the year	...	...	...	-
Distributors removed from the register during the year	...	...	...	23
Distributors newly registered during the year	...	...	...	25

SAMPLING FOR CLEANLINESS AND EFFICIENCY OF
HEAT TREATMENT

Class of Milk	No. of Samples	Appropriate Tests	No. of Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	200	Phosphatase	200	—
		Methylene Blue (½ hour test)	193	3 4 Void
Sterilised	77	Turbidity Test	77	—
T.T. Sterilised	—	Turbidity Test	—	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	10	Phosphatase	10	—
		Methylene Blue	10	—
Tuberculin Tested	2	Methylene Blue	1	1

Of the 210 samples of pasteurised milk, 111 were taken from retailers, 80 from pasteurising plants, 11 from schools and 8 from stores.

TESTS FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Two samples of milk were submitted for examination for the presence of tuberculosis and negative returns were received in each case.

(b) ICE CREAM

Four samples of ice cream were submitted for chemical analysis, all complying with the standard. Eleven samples were submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results :

Type		Provisional Grade				Total
		1	2	3	4	
Wrapped ... ..	...	—	—	—	—	—
Unwrapped ... ..	...	8	—	1	2	11
TOTALS	...	8	—	1	2	11

The grading of ice cream samples taken for bacteriological examination has no legal standing but is accepted as showing the standard of cleanliness achieved by manufacturers in relation to the ice cream samples.

Out of eleven samples taken, three were either grade 3 or 4. Any sample which falls below grade 2 is said to be unsatisfactory.

The manufacturers of the samples which were unsatisfactory were notified by letter and the plant and equipment examined during follow up visits by inspectors in an effort to improve the grading standard of samples from 3 or 4 to 1 or 2.

PARTICULARS OF REGISTRATION

Premises for the manufacture of ice cream...	...	...	6
Premises for the storage and sale of loose ice cream	...	...	6
Premises for the storage and sale of prepacked ice cream	...	...	306

(c) FOOD PREPARATION AND HANDLING

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Due to the special efforts of the inspectorial staff, more food premises were inspected during 1963 than in previous years. Many contraventions were found, and the food traders concerned were made aware of these by letter and by discussion at the time of inspection. Unless this effort can be sustained, it seems likely the general standards of food hygiene will not improve. Inspections have shown that shops where food is handled and sold were not, in every case provided with a hot-water supply and wash-hand basins for keeping hands clean. Food exposed for sale on counters without screening or protection against contamination was another quite common practice. The number of food shops that now have refrigerators or deep freeze display counters seems to have increased considerably over the past few years—a welcome trend—providing the other aspects of food hygiene are not ignored and keep in step.

The following table shows the various classes and types of food premises, together with the number of cases in which action under the Food Hygiene Regulations was taken by the service of notice and/or specifications, and also the number of specifications which were complied with :

Food Premises			Specifications	
Class	Type	No.	Served	Complied with
Registered Premises	Cooked meats only	3	—	—
	Butcher and cooked meat	35	3	4
	Baker and cooked meat	27	1	3
	Fish friers	65	7	5
	Ice cream : (a) Manufacture	6	3	3
	(b) Sale and/or storage.	306	11	11
	Totals	442	25	26
Preparing Premises	Catering	57	110	67
	Butchers (including mobile vans)	51	38	24
	Bakehouses	8	24	20
	Industrial canteens	39	—	—
	Schools : Cooking centres	15	7	7
	Service of meals	58	—	—
	Hospitals and institutions	5	3	3
	Clubs	44	—	—
	Licensed premises	163	2	1
	Total	440	184	122
Wholesale and Retail Premises	Grocery and provisions	106	33	42
	Fruit and vegetables	89	2	1
	Sugar confectionery	71	1	—
	Fishmongers	18	—	—
	Small mixed food shops	209	—	1
	Food Stalls	47	—	—
	Flour Confectionery	27	—	—
	Totals	567	36	44

During the year a total of 1631 visits and revisits were made to premises and of these 131 were concerned with registered premises.

Details of the improvement in hygienic conditions of food premises by the service of and compliance with specifications are listed below :

Type of Improvement					Number	
					Served	Complied with
PREMISES	Separation of processes	...	...		—	2
	Walls	...	...	...	56	41
	Floors	...	...	...	29	29
	Ceilings	...	...	...	25	20
	Doors and windows	...	...		7	—
	Ventilation	...	...	...	19	13
	Lighting	...	...	...	21	18
	Repair and redecoration	...	...		66	42
PROTECTION OF FOOD AGAINST CONTAMINATION :	Screening of counters, window displays, etc.	...	...	...	62	40
	Prohibition of keeping of animals	...	...	...	—	—
	Unsatisfactory equipment and fittings	...	...	...	45	36
	Prohibition of smoking	...	...	...	20	16
	Cleanliness	...	...	...	—	—
	Food so placed as to involve risk of contamination	...	...	...	12	12
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION :	Insufficient (Patrons)	...	...	...	2	4
	Insufficient (Staff)	...	...	...	3	—
	Cleanliness and repair	...	...	...	17	12
	Intervening space	...	...	...	7	11
	Light and ventilation	...	...	...	24	21
	Notices	...	...	...	14	19
WASH HAND BASINS :	Unsuitable and/or insufficient	...	...	...	42	34
	Position	...	...	...	10	5
	Hot and cold water	...	...	...	41	34
	Towels, soap, nail brushes, etc.	...	...	...	46	47
WASHING OF FOOD AND EQUIPMENT :	Additional and replacements	...	...	...	23	17
	Crockery and utensils	...	...	...	2	3
	Hot water	...	...	...	25	20
	Steriliser	...	...	...	—	1
	Facilities for air drying	...	...	...	—	—
COOKING EQUIPMENT :	Suitable siting	...	...	...	2	2
	Cowling and ducting	...	...	...	3	3
	Replacement	...	...	...	6	6
	Tables, shelves, etc.	...	...	...	10	10
OTHER FACILITIES :	Cloakrooms or lockers	...	...	...	13	10
	First-aid materials	...	...	...	23	20
REFUSE STORAGE :	Temporary	...	...	...	2	1
	Bins : Additional	...	...	...	13	11
	Replacements	...	...	...	20	18
DRAINAGE :	New and additional	...	...	...	1	—
	Grease or grit traps	...	...	...	1	—
STORAGE AND TEMPERATURE CONTROL :	Refrigeration	...	...	...	1	2
TOTALS					713	580

UNSOOUND FOODSTUFFS

The following foodstuffs at shops and warehouses were condemned and voluntarily surrendered during the year :

Commodities						Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	19
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	20
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	—	7	3	18
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	3	22
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	1	—
Fruit (Fresh and Dried)	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	3	2
Meat (Cooked and Uncooked)	...	...	...	...	...	—	8	2	15
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	3
Preserves, Confectionery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	21
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	—	5	1	—
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	2	26
CANNED FOODSTUFFS :									
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	7
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	—	18	3	2
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	3
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	13
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	2	1
Preserves, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	1
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	—	13	3	26
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	—
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	27
TOTAL WEIGHT						7	3	3	2

(d) ADULTERATION OF FOOD

J. G. Sherratt, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., holds the appointment of Public Analyst and samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Acts are submitted to him for analysis.

The number of samples submitted for analysis during the year was 227 (see Table I).

The average composition of milk samples submitted for analysis and reported *genuine* is indicated in the following table :

Periods	No. of Genuine Samples	Milk Fat	Solids not-fat	Water
Ist Quarter (January 1st to March 31st)	42	3.64%	8.62%	87.74%
2nd Quarter (April 1st to June 30th) ...	38	3.51%	8.74%	87.75%
3rd Quarter (July 1st to Sept. 30th) ...	58	3.62%	8.75%	87.63%
4th Quarter (Oct. 1st to Dec. 31st) ...	56	3.80%	8.77%	87.43%
TOTAL AND AVERAGES	194	3.65%	8.73%	87.62%

The minimum presumptive standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Order, 1939, for genuine milk is 3.0 per cent milk fat and 8.5 per cent milk solids-not-fat.

Of 195 samples of milk submitted, one sample was reported as not genuine. (See Table 2).

Consideration was given by the Committee to the circumstances relating to foreign articles in foodstuffs referred to below and warning letters, where authorised, were sent to the firms concerned. Each case was the subject of close investigation of processes and methods.

Tin of stewed steak containing animal hairs.

Meat and potato pie containing a match stick.

Cream biscuit containing a dark particle having the characteristics of rubber.

Wrapped sliced loaf containing a wooden splinter approximately 2 inches long.

Foreign matter in bottle of milk.

Tin of corned mutton containing woven material.

Lemonade contaminated with phenolic bodies.

Bottle of milk containing potato peeling.

Meat pie containing mould.

Steak and kidney pie containing mould.

Cornish pasty containing waterproof dressing.

Malt loaf containing small stone.

Sugar confectionery containing a piece of wire.

Bottle of milk containing insects.

TABLE I

Article	Number of Samples			Number Genuine			Number not Genuine		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Potted Beef ...	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Milk ...	193	2	195	193	1	194	-	1	1
Tinned Stewed Steak ...	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
Corned Beef Sandwiches	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pork Sausages ...	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Orange Drink ...	1	4	5	1	4	5	-	-	-
Cream Biscuit ...	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
Potted Beef with Butter	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
Lemonade ...	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
Tea ...	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Deposit on Kettle	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ice Cream ...	4	1	4	4	1	4	-	-	-
Tinned Tomatoes	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-
Celery ...	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-
Apples	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cauliflower	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sprouts	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mushrooms	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tomatoes	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Whisky	3	1	3	3	1	3	-	-	-
Rum ...	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Gin ...	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	205	22	227	205	18	223	-	4	4

TABLE II
Administrative action taken in respect of Samples reported as adulterated by the Public Analyst.

No. of Sample		Article	Extent of Adulteration	Action Taken
Informal	Formal			
3925	3910	Potted Beef	Deficient in meat to the extent of 6.3 per cent.	Reported to Related Health Services Committee who authorised warning letter to be sent.
3960		Stewed Steak	The sample contained several fragments of animal hairs resembling those of the ox.	Reported to Related Health Services Committee who authorised warning letter to be sent.
3970		Cream Biscuits	The sample contained a dark particle, which measured $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{3}{8}$ " having the characteristics of rubber.	Reported to Related Health Services Committee who authorised warning letter to be sent.
3971		Lemonade	The lemonade was contaminated with phenolic bodies.	Reported to Related Health Services Committee who authorised warning letter to be sent.
		Milk	Milk contaminated with a potato peeling 3" long 1" wide and $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick.	Reported to Related Health Services Committee who authorised warning letter to be sent.
	3974	Milk	Sub-standard but genuine milk, deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 1.1 per cent.	No action taken.
	4124	Milk	Sub-standard but genuine milk, deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 1.1 per cent.	Informal letter sent to milk distributor.

PART VIII—INSPECTION OF MEAT

During the year 5,701 animals were slaughtered at the private slaughterhouse of J. Cross and Son. This is the only slaughterhouse operating within the Borough.

A hundred per cent inspection of all carcasses and organs of animals has been maintained during the year by the Public Health Inspectors.

TYPES OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

Cattle (excluding cows)	...	...	...	688
Cows	...	...	...	157
Calves	...	...	...	54
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	4,271
Pigs	...	...	...	531
TOTAL.	...	...	...	<u>5,701</u>

CARCASSES AFFECTED WITH DISEASE

Carcasses requiring detailed examination	...	415
Carcasses affected with Tuberculosis	...	—
Carcasses affected with Cysticercosis	...	2
Carcasses affected with other diseases	...	413

SUMMARY OF CONDEMNATIONS

TABLE A

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number slaughtered	688	157	54	4271	531	—
Number Inspected	688	157	54	4271	531	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBER- CULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	120	59	5	174	55	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis or cysticercosis	17.4	37.6	9.3	4.1	10.4	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with Cysticercosis ...	0.3	—	—	—	—	—

WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

				Private Slaughterhouse (lbs.)
Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	—
Cysticercosis ... ..	...	...	...	85
Other Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	3,969
TOTAL ... ..	...	...	...	<u>4,054</u>

TABLE B

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF TUBERCULOSIS, OTHER DISEASES AND WEIGHTS OF DISEASED MEAT
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1963

Kind of Animal	No. Examined	Of which were T.B.	Heads	THORAX				ABDOMEN							Entire carcass condemned owing to Tuberculosis	Weight of meat and offal condemned on account of Tuberculosis	Weight of meat and offal condemned on account of Cysticercosis	Weight of meat and offal condemned on account of other diseases	Total weight of meat and offal condemned for all diseases
				Plucks	Hearts and pericardium	Lungs	Skirts	Livers	Spleens	Stomach	Kidneys	Mesentery	Uteri	Udders					
Beasts:																			
Cattle ex-cows	688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	2309	2394
Cows ...	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	784	784
Total Beasts.	845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	3093	3178
Sheep ...	4271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	426	426
Pigs ...	531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	139
Calves ...	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	311	311
TOTALS	5701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	3969	4054

TABLE C

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITY AND WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED
AND DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR 1963

Diseases	Bulls lbs.	Bul- locks lbs.	Hei- fers lbs.	Cows lbs.	Calves lbs.	Sheep lbs.	Pigs lbs.	Total lbs.
Abscesses ...	—	418	84	89	—	4	—	595
Adhesions ...	—	5	13	—	—	—	2	20
Angiomatosis ...	—	99	13	277	—	—	—	389
Cirrhosis ...	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Congestion ...	—	19	4	23	—	9	84	139
Cysticercosis ...	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	85
Distomatosis ...	—	463	283	261	—	101	7	1115
Dropsy ...	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	15
Echinococcus ...	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	55
Fevered ...	—	810	—	—	—	—	—	810
Immaturity and foetal carcasses ...	—	—	—	—	109	—	—	109
Induration ...	—	—	—	52	14	—	—	66
Inflammation ...	—	28	—	41	—	2	7	78
Joint Ill ...	—	—	—	—	130	—	—	130
Mastitis ...	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	18
Nephritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Parasitic ...	—	20	—	—	3	253	16	292
Pericarditis (Acute, Simple, Septic) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Pleurisy ...	—	29	—	8	—	20	—	57
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Traumatism ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tumours ...	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	31
Ascarides	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lumbricoides ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17
TOTALS ...	—	1997	397	784	311	426	139	4054

TOTAL WEIGHT CONDEMNED : 1 ton 16 cwts. 0 qr. 22 lbs.

PART IX—DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

INSPECTION AND LICENSING

Fifty-one visits were made by Public Health Inspectors (who are appointed Local Authority Inspectors for the purpose of the Acts) to markets and collecting centres, for purposes connected with the issue of licences and the various Orders and Regulations, etc.

The Local Authority granted Licences under Diseases of Animals Acts and appropriate Regulations authorising the holding of markets. In accordance with the Regulations, 154 licences were issued for the movement of Swine from these markets.

SWINE FEVER

No outbreaks of Swine Fever occurred during the year.

PART X—ADMINISTRATION OF SHOPS ACT

GENERAL

The following Acts and Orders are operative within the Borough area :

Shops Act, 1950.

Warrington Barbers' and Hairdressers' (Evening) Closing Order, 1927.

Warrington Barbers' and Hairdressers' (Weekly half-holiday) Closing Order, 1926.

Warrington Closing Order (Butchers), 1921.

Warrington Sunday Trading Partial Exemption Order, 1938.

Warrington (Padgate Lane) Shops Late Day Order, 1938.

The early closing day in the Borough is Thursday. The late day for the Padgate area is Friday, and that for the remainder of the Borough is Saturday.

A total of 91 visits was made by inspectors during the year in connection with week-day closing and Sunday trading, and there were no contraventions.

124 visits were paid in connection with the health and comfort provisions. Sixteen contraventions were found and eighteen contraventions remedied.

PART XI—DETAILS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS 1963

TABLE III

Act, Byelaw or Regulation under which proceedings instituted	Default or Offence	Result	Fine	Costs
Food Hygiene (General) Regs., 1960.	Contravention of Regulations 6(1)	Company fined.	£30 in each case £25	—
	„ 23(1)			
	„ 8(a)	Manager fined.		
Food Hygiene (General) Regs., 1960.	Contravention of Regulation 9(e)	Fined.	£15	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Section 2.	Company fined.	£10	—

The following Acts, Regulations and Orders which concern this section came into operation during 1963 :

Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations (Appointed Day—No. 4) Order, 1962.

Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations (Appointed Day—No. 4) Order, 1962.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (Amendment) Regulations, 1962.

Swine Fever Order, 1963.

Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations (Appointed Day) Order, 1963.

Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations (Appointed Day) Order, 1963.

Soft Drinks Regulations, 1963.

Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) (Amendment) Regulations, 1963.

Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations (Appointed Day—No. 2) Order, 1963.

Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations (Appointed Day—No. 2) Order, 1963.

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations (Appointed Day—No. 3.) Order, 1963.

Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations (Appointed Day—No. 3) Order, 1963.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

Public Health (Aircraft) (Amendment) Regulations, 1963.

Public Health (Ships) (Amendment) Regulations, 1963.

Poisons List Order, 1963.

Poisons Rules, 1963.

Shops Regulations, 1963.

Housing (Payments for Well-Maintained Houses) Order, 1963.

Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations, 1963.